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Southeast Asia Report



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U.S. SUGAR COMPENSATION PLAN VIEWED

HK141327 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 14 Aug 86 p 3

[By Julie C. Del Castillo]

[Text] The U.S. appears to have "hoodwinked" the Philippine Government into taking \$18.8 million worth of agricultural commodities as "donations" in exchange for a cut in American imports of local sugar.

The U.S. Congress last June approved a "compensation program" to make up for an accumulated \$18.8 million the Philippines is estimated to have lost over the years in sugar exports to the U.S. as a result of the quota cut, but it failed to inform the Philippine Government that it had also passed an "emergency legislation" as early as 1985 requiring the inclusion in the computation of the new Philippine quota of the sugar contents of local processed foods exported to the U.S.

Hardest hit by the new legislation are the small and medium-scale Filipino firms which export to the US such processed food products as preserved fruits and meats (macapuno preserves, tacino meat, etc.) and other processed food items containing sugar.

In an interview with BUSINESS DAY, Philippine Food Processors and Exporters Organization, Inc. (Philfoodex) president Clara Reyes-Lapus said product shipments of some exporters are now being detained by the U.S. Customs at some American ports "on mere suspicion that (the) products contain more than 10 percent sugar."

Lapus said U.S. Customs officials have told affected exporters that their products are being held at the ports in compliance with the new "emergency legislation."

Specifically, they said the shipments are being detained until at least October this year to enable the U.S. Government to determine how much it would deduct from the total Philippine sugar quota. The U.S. is scheduled to set a new quota for sugar imports from the Philippines by October.

Small and medium-scale companies are seriously affected by the legislation because the U.S. is their biggest market, Lapus said.

But what hurts them most is that, while the shipments are valued at only several thousands of dollars per firm, local exporters are fast losing their U.S. clients to suppliers from other countries, such as Thailand.

Moreover, Lapus said the implementation of the new policy is often arbitrary to the point of "harassment." Some U.S. ports allow shipments of Philippine products to enter without the "required" sugar tests, while some detain products which have been certified to contain no sugar.

Lapus said one exporter was recently able to ship 10 million worth of banana chips, but another company's shipment of 4,000 worth of fruit preserves was held by U.S. customs at the Los Angeles port.

"While we understand that the U.S. is just implementing existing policies, such harassment has disrupted our deliveries and we fear that if this continues we will be losing our buyers who could easily shift to suppliers from other countries," Lapus complained in a letter dated 6 August to Trade and Industry Minister Jose S. Concepcion Jr.

Sought for comment, Concepcion told BUSINESS DAY that he would take up the problem with U.S. Government officials during negotiations between the two governments in September.

However, in an open forum following his speech before the Philippine Exports Foundation (Philexport) last Tuesday, Concepcion said local exporters have "no business" selling to the U.S. products that have sugar added in them beyond what U.S. standards require. On the other hand, Lapus said U.S. officials have not informed local processed food exporters of the new legislation prior to the shipments of their products. "They still have to tell us specifically how much sugar content they would require for each product they import from us" she stressed. "In that case, we will see what the policy really is and maybe tell the U.S. what can be done about the problem," Concepcion said in an interview.

U.S. officials last week met with representatives from the Philippine Government and local businessmen to discuss the products the U.S. may "donate" to the country to compensate for the Philippines' lost sugar export earnings amounting to about 18.8 million.

Under the "compensation program," the U.S. expects to offset the shortfalls in its sugar imports from other countries through allocations of other surplus agricultural commodities as provided under Section 1109 of the U.S. Food Security Act of 1985. The grant will be administered by the U.S. Agency for International Development, with stocks coming from the U.S. Department of Agriculture's commodity Credit Corp. The amount of "donation" is also inclusive of ocean freight costs.

Initially, the U.S. has proposed to extend the grant to the Philippines as follows: 15 million worth of wheat and 3.8 million worth of non-fat dry milk. However, the Philippines is negotiating for a grant of soybean meal instead of wheat.

The U.S. used to allocate 1.68 million metric tons of sugar as the Philippine export quota for the American market. For this crop year, the Philippine quota has been reduced to only some 200,000 metric tons.

The U.S. has also slashed by about 50 percent the quotas of all other sugar exporting countries. The cut in the U.S.'s sugar imports was largely prompted by stiff competition posed by imports to U.S. producers of high fructose corn syrup and sugar beet.

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CS0: 4200/1327

EDITORIAL BLAMES U.S. FOR LOCAL SITUATION

HK131610 Manila THE MANILA EVENING POST in English 12 Aug 86 p 4

[Editorial: "America's Blunder"]

[Text] Since the general impression hereabouts is that the Americans played a major role in installing this regime in power, they should perhaps share the blame—or a great part of it—for the havoc now being wrought by this regime on our national security.

No less than the highest defense and military authorities have confirmed the infiltration by leftist elements in the highest echelons of government. The administration, for its part, with its bungling and ineptitude, its inconsistency, its vindictive policies have contributed to the disarray of our economy.

Is the confused state of our economy deliberate? Is it part of a bigger plan? With our entrepreneurs openly critical of government policies and the labor sector becoming more restive and militant, people wonder if all this is the product of ineptitude or simply part of a deliberate plan to deliver us to our enemies.

It is possible that in their haste to oust Mr Marcos, who no longer jumped to do their bidding, American leaders represented by the U.S. Embassy staff in Manila moved mountains, so to speak, to install this regime in the Palace.

In the five and a half months that the new administration has held sway, the nation has had the following come to pass: import liberalization, new and higher taxes, and a patently pro-labor policy.

The increasing militancy of the labor sector has certainly resulted in mushrooming wildcat strikes all over the country. Incalculable harm has been brought to our industries and businessmen, local and foreign. The Palace prefers to listen to the Labor Minister Augusto Sanchez rather than to consider thoughtfully the complaints of our own industry leaders.

To make matters worse, the government bureaucracy is being reorganized, with one questionable proposal that can very well tell the direction this new regime will take.

It is being proposed that the Ministry of Local Governments be converted into a Ministry of Interior with greater powers to include the supervision and control of the Philippine Constabulary, all the police forces in the country, and the National Police Commission (Napolcom).

The transfer of supervision and control of our PC [Philippine Constabulary] and police forces to the new ministry is food for serious thought.

There is also the proposal to dismantle the Armed Forces of the Philippines and put in its place a citizen army, and to disband the Civilian Home Defense Forces. All this taken together makes for a jigsaw puzzle which, when completed might cause us to suspect we are deliberately being sold down the river.

It now seems sweet irony that the American leaders helped set up this regime to help protect and promote American economic, political, and military interests in this country.

It is too early to hazard a conjecture on the American attitude towards this new government, but it is certain that this regime has given Washington leaders many embarrassing moments before the more discerning American public.

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CSO: 4200/1327

EDITORIAL ON AQUINO DECISION ON U.S. PRESSURE

HK141429 Manila THE MANILA EVENING POST in English 14 Aug 86 p 4

[Editorial: "American Pressure"]

[Text] The oft-repeated talk that nothing significant ever happens in this country without the approval of Washington D.C. once more surfaced with the report that the Aquino Government is being pressured by Washington to sacrifice three Cabinet members.

It seems that the U.S. Government, anxious over the seeming drift of things towards the extreme left of the ideological spectrum of this regime, has traced this predilection to certain key officials of Malacanang who, in the words of Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, wiggle, walk, and quack like ducks.

The growing threat of communist insurgency has been exacerbated by poor economy and the refusal of local and foreign entrepreneurs to invest. This has become a major concern of American leaders who helped the new leadership get into power.

For the first time since Mrs Cory Aquino moved into the Palace, American leaders are reacting to the direction set by her government. It is believed that Mrs Aquino may have to make the hard decision of whether to follow American dictates, or face a cold reception when she makes that official visit to Washington D.C. in September.

Whether or not it is true that the ouster of three Cabinet members has been made a prerequisite to the flow of American assistance to the Aquino Government is really of little consequence under the circumstances. The real concern is, will this regime, accused of coddling communists and sympathizers by no less than the highest defense and military authorities, survive without American "benevolence?"

If Mrs Aquino succumbs to American pressure, how will the nationalist segment of our society receive a leadership which kowtows to American demands?

The predicament of the Aquino Government is real, even without considering the growing disenchantment of defense and military authorities on its equivocation of this administration on matters affecting national security. There is, for instance, its position on the RP-US bases agreement. Then again its plans on

the Armed Forces of the Philippines, the proposal to separate the Philippine Constabulary from the armed services and transfer this to a ministry that would replace the Ministry of Local Governments.

Now it is up to Mrs Aquino to decide, and this time it will be entirely her decision, and she will have to do this in the next few weeks. We wish her well.

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CSO: 4200/1327

CEBU COLUMNIST BATS FOR U.S. BASES, HITS SANCHEZ

Cebu City SUN STAR DAILY in English 4 Aug 86 pp 5, 7

[Commentary by Manuel S. Satorre Jr.: "Retain U.S. Bases"]

[Text]

Let's stop kidding ourselves. If a nuclear war breaks out, whether there are American bases in the country or none, we're going to get it.

We may not roast under the full impact of a nuclear blast if we're not the target, but sooner or later, the fallout's going to get us.

We all want to be nationalistic, yes. We want no foreigners to interfere in our business. But can we afford it? To whom do we owe our country's soul today? To 483 creditor banks, all foreign.

When we talk of the removal of American bases, we're actually talking about 53,000 hectares covering Clark Air Base with 4,500 hectares actually used for American facility and 14,800 hectares covering Subic with 6,300 hectares used for American facility. If we remove the bases, what are we going to do with these lands? Has any of those placard-bearing protesters come up with any positive suggestion as to their future use other than shouting invectives? Unfortunately, we don't even know whether we

can make use of these lands for new industrial zones considering how badly the export processing zones in this country have failed. Mactan is a monument to such failure.

When we talk of American bases, we're talking about 20,581 full-time workers there including 14,249 contract workers, 5,064 domestics and 1,746 concessionaires or a total direct bases employment of 42,265 Filipinos. Workers pay in these range from as low as P2,023 a month to as high as P8,565 a month. If we remove these bases, where are we going to place these 42,265 Filipinos? Do protesters have any suggestions?

Whether rental or not, the Americans have committed the Philippines \$900 million over the period 1985-89 or an average of \$180 million per year, \$160 million of which is in grant funds. Where are we going to get the replacement for the loss of \$180 million a year if we remove those bases? Do you have any suggestion?

We certainly want to be nationalistic. But are we practical? Even if we about to the whole world that we're an independent nation, we're only kidding ourselves. We're not economically independent and so we're not also politically independent. How could we be a nationalist if we continue to depend on foreign countries for our stability? Economic and political independence take a long struggle. We can begin the fight by making use of what we have, even at the expense of our pride. This is being practical about the situation rather than basking in the delusion of independence and ultra-nationalism.

Of course, we do not discourage the radicals in their pursuit for true nationalism. We need people like them to keep on reminding us that this is the direction we should take if we can only afford it. Even the radicals among us even forget sometimes. They shout all those slogans — "Down with American imperialism!" — and yet they continue to drink Coca-Cola.

We still blame Labor Minister Augusto Sanchez for the

violence in the labor unrest in this country. If his ministry did its job, there would have been no labor strikes. We also blame him for the slow entry of foreign investment into the country, including hesitation of local investors to release capital for new projects. Unless we attain a lasting industrial peace, no businessman in his right mind would dare invest.

We can't understand why President Aquino continues to cuddle her labor minister. By taking his side, she has alienated herself from the very people she was encouraging to join her in the ambitious project of resurrecting the beleaguered economy of the country. Once and for all, Mrs. President should see the light. If her labor minister has to be sacrificed to attain

the common goal of economic prosperity, then she shouldn't hesitate to act. The more she delays, the more pain the economy suffers.

Somebody told us that there's going to be no new political party that will be organized by the Aquino government. This is all talk; they say. Peiping Cojuangco, the President's brother who's head of PDP-Laban, was quoted as saying the PDP Laban will remain a coalition.

A caller told us that the more Cebu City Mayor designate Sonny O delays the construction of the new abattoir project, the more the people of Cebu will suffer. The Lorega slaughterhouse, he said, is beyond repair.

We were also informed that Engr. Taming Celeos, the new highways ministry regional director, got a permanent appointment from the President. He's no longer just OIC.

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CSO: 4200/1344

EXPRESS COLUMNIST COMMENTS ON U.S. BOOKLET ON BASES

HK141433 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 14 Aug 86 pp 4, 5

["Business Front" column by Hector R. Villanueva: "Military Bases is an RP Issue"]

[Text] Resurgent nationalism has already produced partial results. The Americans have elaborately, painstakingly and so diplomatically put out a glossy brochure, "Background on the Bases," which attempts to place the American military facilities in the Philippines in their proper perspective, complete with a historical profile, economic justification and soft-sell rationale.

For those who do not have a copy of the sourcebook, especially readers in the provinces, this column will be devoted entirely to this topic.

Going over the background material and reading the American perception, there are four salient issues that stand out.

First, the U.S. military facilities are more of a Philippine issue than American. While American arguments are weak, the albatross is around the Filipino neck.

That is, do Filipinos really need protection from a nuclear attack or from external aggression not of its own making?

It is the opinion of most American analysts that no country can remain non-aligned or belong to a nuclear-free zone. The world has shrunk and the globe is ringed either by U.S. or Russian missiles.

The issue is whether the Philippines should allow itself to be a nuclear target on the pretext of preserving democracy or act as an outside defense perimeter to the U.S. mainland. It is also plausible that the Filipinos are confusing domestic communist threat with nuclear confrontation between the two world powers.

The Americans cannot be trusted to come to our succor and will most probably cite technicalities inhibiting them from interfering in domestic insurgency problems. In other words, the Philippines does not need a nuclear deterrent. Our enemy is social injustice and economic underdevelopment.

Second, for obvious security reasons, the Americans neither deny nor confirm the existence of a nuclear arsenal in the Philippines.

Subic Naval Base is "the primary port, training area, and logistics support base for the U.S. Seventh Fleet, which operates in the Western Pacific and the Indian Ocean."

Clark Air Base is the headquarters of the U.S. 13th Air Force which is the largest facility in the Far East.

Considering the strategic location of the Philippines vis-a-vis the three "choke" points, namely, the Malacca, Sunda and Lombok straits, between the Pacific and Indian Oceans, is it not obvious that this country must be sitting on a huge pile of nuclear warheads that can demolish this country from the map, if attacked?

Third, the Americans, while adamant in not paying rental to the Philippines on the notion that they are doing us a favor, are attempting to soften the growing resentment and resistance to the military bases by citing bases-related economic contributions.

These are: (1) total direct employment of 42,265 Filipinos with salaries and wages totalling P1.7 billion; (2) in-house skills training, scholarship and volunteer service programs; (3) in 1985 alone, Clark purchased \$45 million worth of local products, and in Subic, the Navy purchased two-thirds of its supplies in the Philippines, and (4) "as part of the 1979 MBA [Military Bases Agreement] agreements President Carter agreed to request from Congress a 5-year \$500 million commitment for the Philippines" which was increased to \$900 million for the period 1985-89 divided into \$425 million for the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] and \$475 million for the Economic Support Fund which Philippine officialdom mistakenly calls base rentals.

In terms of the danger of unimaginable annihilation and the huge requirements of economic recovery, it appears that the socio-economic contribution of the U.S. facilities does not warrant or compensate for the strategic importance of the Philippines and its exposure to nuclear attacks.

In a word, the risk is not worth it, and if we are to be gauche and crass about it, the "rental" is a pittance.

Fourth, it is obvious that the Americans may abandon the Filipinos in their hour of need but the former have no immediate plans of dismantling their bases as these facilities are more strategically located than other sites, such as Tinian, Guam, and Palau, not to mention the horrendous cost of relocation. In other words, this is one guest who has no intention of leaving the premises.

In conclusion, the removal, or, most likely, the retention of American military facilities is an issue to be resolved by and among the Filipinos. The ball is in our court.

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CSO: 4200/1327

EDITORIAL ON MINORITY DEMANDS, AL-QADHDHAFI AID OFFER

HK141347 Manila THE MANILA TIMES in English 14 Aug 86 p 4

[Editorial: "The Mindanao Problem"]

[Text] Leaders of the Cordillera People's Alliance, an umbrella organization of seven ethnic groups, are pressing their demands for local autonomy and an end to what they describe as the "national oppression of cultural minorities by the ruling class in Philippine society." The problem that confronts the Cordilleras should be treated separately from the Muslim problem in Mindanao.

In the case of Mindanao, Libyan leader Muammar Qadhdhafi has said that he would persuade Muslim rebel leader Nur Misuari to return to the Philippines and negotiate with the Aquino government. Qadhdhafi is also quoted by the Libyan Ambassador to the Philippines as saying that he is not supporting any move for secession and that he is willing to cooperate with the government in finding a solution to the Muslim problem.

Qadhdhafi's offer to help the Aquino government is very commendable especially since Libya is believed to be a principal source of funds for the Moro National Liberation Front which Nur Misuari heads. If the Libyan leader is really sincere and is making the offer in good faith, no arms nor war materials would be shipped and supplied by him to the Moro National Liberation Front. Instead, if Libya could grant the Aquino government a loan, the proceeds of which could be used exclusively for the construction of roads, bridges and irrigation systems in the different regions of Mindanao this would help bring about the social upliftment of the Muslim population, and would be proof of Qadhdhafi's sincerity to help the Philippine Government.

Should such a loan be extended to the Philippines, the Central Bank could be made the repository of the proceeds and funds could only be withdrawn by a special committee which should be composed of individuals of unassailable integrity and character. The handling of this special fund should be done in an entirely business-like manner. There should be no political pressure nor intervention in the management of this fund.

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CSO: 4200/1327

AQUINO REVEALS FIVE PRINCIPLES FOR REORGANIZATION

HK080331 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 7 Aug 86 p 20

[Text] President Corazon C. Aquino approved yesterday the reorganization of her government based on five guiding principles: Promotion of private initiative, decentralization, cost effectiveness, frontline services efficiency, and accountability.

During yesterday's regular Cabinet meeting the President also approved the formation of a committee on privatization which shall oversee the sale of government corporations to private business and of government acquired assets.

The reorganization and privatization programs were presented by Minister Luis R. Villafuerte, chairman of the Presidential Commission on Government Reorganization.

The President directed Villafuerte to apply these principles to the Office of the President, the Cabinet, the various ministries, local government and government corporations in three phases.

The President instructed Villafuerte to identify reorganization actions that would be accomplished for each phase.

In the next two weeks an inter-ministerial body to be called the Committee on Privatization will be organized. Its chairman will be Finance Minister Jaime Ongpin. Its members include Trade and Industry Minister Jose Concepcion Jr., National Economic and Development Authority director general Solita Monsod, Budget Minister Alberto Romulo and Villafuerte. The committee will formulate policies and guidelines governing privatization.

Government corporations identified for privatization, including the non-performing assets of government financial institution, will be transferred to an asset management trust (AMT). The AMT will sell these corporations and assets.

President Aquino will also appoint three members to the AMT board of trustees who will work full-time to dispose of acquired assets and government corporations within a prescribed period.

As regards the five guiding principles on government revamp, the President directed her ministers to undertake a high priority program for improving frontline services to the public.

Frontline services efficiency is identified as a key result area for each ministry. There will be systems and procedures review. A management information system will be set up to monitor the efficiency of frontline services.

Examples of frontline services that can be improved significantly by shortening their delivery are NBI clearances, passports issuances, hospital emergency treatments, payments for grains sold to the National Food Authority, income tax refunds, and retirement pay.

Independent public complaints offices will be encouraged with volunteers to assist in reporting erring personnel involved. Presidential sanctions will be imposed on ministries which are inefficient in the delivery of their frontline services.

Consistent with the principle of decentralization and the delegation of appropriate power to accountable officers, the President also instructed her ministers to submit a ministry circular outlining the responsibilities of their respective deputy ministers, assistant ministers and regional directors.

Also within the next 60 days, the Ministry of Trade and Industry, the Ministry of Natural Resources and the Ministry of Transportation and Communications will implement the integration of their various regional bureau level officers into regional ministry level officers.

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CSO: 4200/1327

COLUMNIST EXAMINES AQUINO RECORD, CABINET

Part I

HK120043 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 9 Aug 86 p 4

[First Part of "Analysis" column by Amando Doronila: "Events Suddenly Falling in Place Behind Aquino"]

[Text] It is hard to believe but it is true that events are suddenly converging to show that the harassed President Aquino is getting to be on top of things. The impression is taking shape that at last the Cabinet is getting its act together. The equilibrium is settling in as the President prepares for her visits to Indonesia, Singapore and the United States towards the end of the month and next month.

Calm has descended on the Cabinet. The military representation in the Cabinet has become positive about the prospects of securing a cease-fire with the communist insurgents. The defense minister, Mr Enrile, and the chief of staff, General Ramos, are more optimistic about the prospects of a cease-fire.

Both have given assurances that safe conduct for the insurgents' negotiators will be respected. General Ramos has ordered his commanders to ensure their safety. Mr Enrile has suddenly ceased talking about what he perceived to be a softness on the President's part in dealing with the insurgents. He has also toned down his anti-communist rhetoric.

About human rights, a key policy commitment of President Aquino, General Ramos has ordered his men to cooperate with human rights investigators searching for evidence of military abuses, and on a higher level, senior defense ministry officials and the acting chairman of the Presidential Human Rights Commission, former Justice J.B.L. Reyes, have arrived at some form of understanding on how to approach the inquiry. At least they are talking.

More significantly, a breakthrough has been made in the judicial move to reopen the case of Benigno Aquino, Jr. The wall of silence within the military over the killing is breaking down, with soldiers now willing to give evidence.

In just a week, the armed forces and the civil police have come around to swear allegiance to the Freedom Constitution, the temporary legal legitimation

instrument of the Aquino Government. Their loyalty oath underlined the isolation of the Marcos partisans whose leaders are now prepared to follow suit. It also demonstrates that a policy of firmness towards the Marcos recalcitrants pays off.

There appears to be a cease-fire within the Cabinet between Mr Enrile and ministers trying to undermine his economic and political power bases.

Whether or not this show of unity and loyalty behind the civil authority is a result of Mrs Aquino's persuasive powers or it indicates that some sort of deal has been made among the factions in the Cabinet is hard to determine. Certainly, rare solidarity is emerging, resembling perhaps a revival of the Edsa [Epifanio de Los Santos Avenue] spirit.

Regardless of whether the military oath of loyalty is for appearances only, this is still one good sign that it is adhering to the democratic notion that there is a constitution--no matter how temporary--which mandates civilian supremacy over the military. So long as the military goes out of its way to preserve this notion, there is little danger that it will seize power while President Aquino is away.

It is all too good to be true that no one is rocking the boat in the lead up to the President's overseas visit. A lazy mind will right away attribute this happy configuration of events to Mrs Aquino's lucky stars or to divine intervention. But once we accept this explanation, we also stop to explore the possibility that events may be explained plausibly with evidence.

Indeed, there is some evidence that the military has won some significant points. The decision by President Aquino on Wednesday that she was reviving the National Security Council was a gain for the military.

The military had for months been pressing for the reestablishment of the council, which, under deposed President Marcos, was the State body reviewing security problems in the context of both internal and external relations. Its revival gives the military the institutional channel in which to crystallize security issues such as those involving the U.S. military bases and insurgency.

The revival is an implicit recognition by the president that security be given more importance than what she had previously accorded it. For the military, it means that it now has an official channel of communication to take up security issues to the President along with its key members--the foreign minister, Mr Laurel, and the military's bete noir--the abrasive and oftentimes cryptic executive secretary, Mr Arroyo.

In the past, the military had been using informal channels of communication to get its point of view across to the President. Other Cabinet members were used as access points--and this involved continual lobbying. Now that the council has been reestablished, the channel has been institutionalized. Perhaps, that is a price Mrs Aquino has to pay for winning more military support in her cease-fire campaign.

Part II

HK120045 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 10 Aug 86 p 4

[Second and concluding part of "Analysis" column by Amando Doronila: "The Time Is Ripe for Politics of Compromise"]

[Text] The closing of the ranks of President Aquino's Cabinet as she prepares for her visit to the United States next month favors the maintenance of the balance of power within her improbable coalition.

This period of calm is happening at the same time that talks for a cease-fire with the communist insurgents are making some progress. Even the factions of the Moro National Liberation Front are themselves closing ranks in preparation for peace talks with the Aquino Government.

Thus, within the Cabinet and even in the countryside, events are jelling to strengthen the President's hands in dealing with the U.S. and the Western creditors over the questions of economic aid and easing repayment terms of the nation's \$26 billion foreign debt.

The picture that these events is presenting is that the nation is not only holding together but is also on the road to political stability--the important criterion by which the West is judging a debtor nation before considering it a good credit risk and easing the terms of repayment.

We are not sure whether it is patriotism that is determining this closing of ranks behind the President. What seems certain is that if this climate continues to hold within the next six months, the chances of survival for this Government will have been enormously enhanced.

What I am saying is that the maintenance of the status quo in the Cabinet in the short term and during which no faction rocks the boat or tries to threaten the survival of the other--is crucial to the strengthening of democracy in this country.

By seeking a cease-fire with the communist insurgents, President Aquino is obviously buying time in which she could put in place (1) economic reforms, (2) her emergency employment program, and (3) the constitutional foundations of democracy, as well as such political institutions as the legislature and local governments.

By the time she leaves for the U.S., the draft of the new Constitution shall have crystalized, and given the issues settled so far by the Constitutional Commission, there is nothing to indicate that the charter will mandate a radical restructuring of society.

It has the hallmark of a centrist constitution that assures the moderates--the social sector which was the backbone of the February revolution--that change will not be rushed, that it will be evolutionary, not revolutionary.

Thus, when she deals with foreign governments and the creditor institutions of the West, she would be able to point to a document that spells stability and perhaps argue that the West should now do its part to make this stability possible, with economic underpinnings.

In terms of her Government's stability, it is extremely important for President Aquino that the present balance of forces in the Cabinet not be disturbed. It would be unwise for some blocs inside the Cabinet to make moves that would make people like the defense minister, Mr. Enrile, feel threatened. The same holds true with Mr. Enrile.

The pattern of Mr. Enrile's behavior is that the more his political and economic base is eroded the more he acts petulantly. It would be in the best interests of the members of the Cabinet, regardless of their political and ideological tendencies, to co-exist—or to co-habit, as the French would put it—until the political and constitutional institutions are installed.

By this, I mean, confrontations may be avoided until after the ratification of the new Constitution and the completion of local and parliamentary elections. The elections themselves will reveal the balance of forces on the ground, and this will provide the natural basis of new alliances.

The elections will disclose and clarify the strength of political forces. Within a constitutional framework, the elections would be the arena where latent conflicts of interests now simmering inside the Cabinet would be drawn and would find resolution. This is a formula for conflict management.

Simply stated, a new balance of forces will emerge after the elections, and there is no sense forcing confrontations at a time when this Government is trying to hold the nation together. For instance, the strength of cause-oriented organizations may be revealed.

The establishment of civilian political institutions can only erode the influence of the military in politics and reduce its opportunities for intervention.

Even the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP] is trying to buy time to sort out its long-term political strategy. The accession of President Aquino put in disarray the party's armed-struggle strategy, which accounted for the dramatic insurgent gains during the Marcos era. But a credible reformist Government like President Aquino's has brought to tatters the strategy of armed struggle. This perhaps explains in part the eagerness of the CPP in responding the Government's peace overtures.

What all this points to is that the time is ripe for politics of accommodation—not confrontation.

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CSO: 4200/1327

MALAYA REPORTS LAUREL COMMENTS ON CARETAKER

HK141153 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 14 Aug 86 pp 1, 7

[By staff member Chit Estella]

[Text] Vice President Salvador Laurel, disagreeing over the issuance of Administrative Order No. 4, has proposed that the National Security Council [NSC] serve as caretaker body when President Aquino is out of the country.

Laurel told reporters yesterday, "I have my own thoughts on that (administrative order). I think that for the sake of greater stability of the national government during her absence, the President should utilize the National Security Council which has already been created."

The Council is composed of the President, the Vice President, the Minister of National Defense, the Armed Forces Chief of Staff and the Executive Secretary.

The administrative order, issued Tuesday, specifies the duties of the Vice President and the Executive Secretary during her absence.

Mrs Aquino, making her first official trip abroad since being swept to power in February following a Church-backed military revolt, is to leave for Jakarta and Singapore this month and then flies to the United States next month.

Explaining his proposal, Laurel, also the foreign minister, said that with the NSC in command, "Everybody would feel responsible in case anything should happen during the President's absence. As of now, only Joker Arroyo is responsible."

Arroyo, a university fraternity brother of Laurel, would not comment on the President's order. But Palace spokesman and legal counsel Rene Saguisag told newsmen that Malacanang welcomed suggestions from Laurel on how the affairs of the state should be run in the absence of the President.

"That is his (Laurel's) privilege...we are open to suggestions," Saguisag said. "We welcome suggestions from anyone, especially from the number two man," he added.

Laurel said the issue of appointing a caretaker was not taken up during yesterday's Cabinet meeting which he described as "one of the best," he had attended.

There was a "spirited discussion" on the labor situation and a "clear consensus" among Cabinet members regarding this, he said.

Laurel said the ministers felt the labor situation was "serious and we must lay down the rules loud and clear." He added that the government must determine which strikes were illegal and throw the book at those considered illegal. But Laurel declined to say if the Cabinet was inclined to move towards calling for the ouster of Labor Minister Augusto Sanchez.

Sanchez, very popular among the progressive labor unions, has been criticized by businessmen for allegedly failing to effectively implement labor laws in the various disputes rocking strike-bound companies.

Laurel also declined to say if a coalition between his forces and those of Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile was taking shape. He described such a move as premature and said that political coalitions should take place only after the Constitution has been ratified by the people.

A 48-member Presidential-appointed Commission is writing the constitution and is expected to finish its job next month.

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CSO: 4200/1327

COLUMNIST ON POWER VACUUM IN AQUINO ABSENCE

HK141355 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 14 Aug 86 p 4

["Analysis" column by Amando Doronila: "Power Vacuum Must Never be Permitted"]

[Text] The controversy over Vice President Laurel's role during President Aquino's overseas trip arose from Mr Laurel's perception of what "caretaker" means. It may help clear the air a bit if we go back to the facts.

Mr Laurel was originally planned to attend the United Nations General Assembly in September in his capacity as Foreign Minister where he was scheduled to address the assembly on 29 September. But President Aquino, who is also to address the UN, asked Mr Laurel to stay. Mr Laurel told reporters that in the light of the President's request, I assume that I would be caretaker. I concluded she wanted me to be taong-bahay, [caretaker] which is logical because I am Vice President."

In Cebu City last week, when asked by media people what he would do as caretaker, he said, "I would do what the President asks me to do."

What if the President asked you to replace "undesirable" government officials. He said that if authorized by the President "I would do it." There was nothing in those media sessions in which specific names in the Cabinet were mentioned. But Mr Laurel was not helped by a press statement issued by his press staff that he would "replace undesirable officials." Mr Laurel's statement was interpreted by some in the media in the context of the statement issued by Rene Espina, a senior leader of Mr Laurel's party, Unido [United Nationalist Democratic Organization] who days earlier, said he had received from the party's rank-and-file the demand that some Cabinet ministers be replaced because of their "divisive policies."

It is clear that some of the Laurel statements, made in response to hypothetical queries, were interpreted by the media out of context. But the statements also reveal that there is a significant opinion that the Vice President must exercise real powers while the President is away. Giving allowance to Mr Laurel's own political ambitions, it is possible to believe that his own perception of his role as caretaker President is more substantive than what precedent allows.

The presidential spokesman, Mr. Saguisag, has now clarified that the real powers of the presidency reside with the President even if she is away, and that the Vice President discharges merely ceremonial functions. Precedents back the Saguisag view that real executive powers travel with the President wherever she goes.

It is preposterous for members of Mr Laurel's party to assume that in the absence of the President, he could sack Cabinet ministers whom party hacks would consider "undesirable." Stable governments do not act that way. It should be in Mr Laurel's personal interests to ask his party men to exercise some restraint.

What should not be overlooked is the context in which Mr Laurel is thinking of exercising real powers in the President's absence. The suggestion by Mr Laurel that a caretaker President be invested with executive powers was reported by some foreign journalists as an attempt by the Vice President to take power from Mrs Aquino. That interpretation is, of course, silly. Not a single Filipino newspaper saw it that way.

The Laurel conception of caretaker came in the light of the Manila Hotel seizure by Marcos partisans. The Manila Hotel incident developed so rapidly that for a while, when President Aquino was in Cagayan de Oro City, the Government seemed paralyzed and unable to cope with it swiftly.

Maybe, Mr Laurel is thinking that in case of emergencies in which the President may not be able to act swiftly in Washington, D.C., there should never be a power vacuum left in Manila.

It is a wise decision that Mr Laurel has agreed to stay behind while the President visits overseas. The presence here of the Vice President is a symbol of the continuity of civilian rule. That should be made clear to pretenders to the Crown.

It is crucially important that the presence of civil authority is always there and that no power vacuum exists.

Mr Laurel's error is that he and his party were too eager to get at members of the Cabinet belonging to another faction. But if Mr Laurel had put his case for real executive powers in the absence of Mrs Aquino in the context of destabilization threats, it could have been more persuasive.

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CSO: 4200/1327

LUZON TROOPS ON 'RED ALERT' IN MARCOS RETURN SCARE

HK150703 Manila THE MANILA TIMES in English 14 Aug 86 p 16

[By correspondent Eli Villamorán]

[Text] Camp Olivas, Pampanga--The elements of the Third Regional PC [Philippine Constabulary] Command here have been placed on red alert in the wake of a reported confirmation made by former Lanao Del Sur Governor Ali Dimaporo that deposed President Marcos is returning to the country on Saturday to assume the presidency of the Philippines.

This information was contained in a flash report relayed here the other day from higher military authorities in Camp Crame.

Colonel Lorenzo Mateo, Reconn [Regional Command] 3 commander, said the former governor made the confirmation during a recent meeting at his Binidayan residence in Lanao del Sur attended by ex-mayors, board members and some Region 12 heads of offices.

Dimaporo has reportedly tasked each participant of the conference to come up with at least 50 able-bodied men to be deployed in strategic areas in Metro Manila on the expected day of Marcos' arrival.

The Reconn 3 commander said that millions of Marcos loyalists are expected to stage a people's power demonstration and create violence in Malacanang and in some other sensitive areas of Metro Manila upon Marcos' assumption of the presidency.

The Reconn 3 commander ordered his field unit commanders in the region to monitor the daily activities of known Marcos loyalists and take appropriate steps to preempt their unlawful moves.

In another development, the Reconn 3 chief belabored provincial PC-INP [Integrated National Police] field commanders for what he termed as their "lackluster performance in their campaign against vices, particularly illegal gambling which has become rampant in Central Luzon."

Local government executives, officers and members of various business, civic and religious groups had earlier denounced the proliferation of illegal gambling activities in Region 3 during a meeting with military officials here

recently. The leaders claimed illegal gambling could not persist without the support and protection of law enforcement agents.

"Unless positive steps are taken to diminish if not totally curb vices and illegal activities, our overall effort to gain the popular support and trust of the people will just go to naught," Col. Mateo said.

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CSO: 4200/1327

RADIO VERITAS AWARDED FOR ROLE IN REVOLUTION

HK140951 Hong Kong AFP in English 0923 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Manila, 14 August (AFP)--Church-owned Radio Veritas will receive a Ramon Magasysay award for helping topple President Ferdinand Marcos in February, the award foundation said Thursday.

The radio station served as the main communication network for rebel troops and hundreds of thousands of civilians whose four-day peaceful revolt ended 20 years of Marcos rule and brought President Corazon Aquino to power.

Marcos troops wrecked the Radio Veritas transmitter at the height of the revolt but the rebels secretly shifted operations to another station, using the nom-de-guerre Radio Bandido.

The 1986 Magsaysay award for journalism, literature and creative communication arts goes to the station "for its crucial role in using truth to depose an oppressive and corrupt regime and restore Filipino faith in elective government," a foundation statement said.

Before the revolt, Radio Veritas broadcast news of widespread fraud in the 7 February Marcos-Aquino election contest. Following the revolt the election results were reversed and Mrs Aquino proclaimed as the winner.

The Magsaysay award is named after a popular Philippine president killed in a 1957 plane crash. Given in several categories, it carries a 20,000 dollar cash prize.

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CS0: 4200/1327

FUGITIVE LOYALIST LEADER FERRER SURRENDERS

HK110759 Hong Kong AFP in English 0740 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Manila, 11 August (AFP)--A fugitive protest leader sought in connection with the murder of a follower of President Corazon Aquino surrendered to authorities here Monday. Former model and starlet Annie Ferrer, a staunch supporter of deposed President Ferdinand Marcos, gave herself up to Manila Mayor Gemiliano Lopez. He turned her over to police officials, who placed her under arrest.

Miss Ferrer, accompanied by three lawyers, was brought from city hall to police headquarters for questioning on the fatal mauling of Stephen Salcedo, in a central park here on 27 July after a pro-Marcos rally she helped lead. Police said they may file a charge of "murder by inducement" against her for allegedly urging Marcos loyalists to beat up Aquino supporters in the park, and a separate charge of "illegal assembly" for holding a banned rally. The surrender came a day after a fifth suspect in the actual killing was arrested by police during an illegal loyalist rally in a busy Manila square.

Miss Ferrer had been sought for two weeks. She accused police of molesting her during her brief detention after the murder. One of her lawyers said after the surrender that her primary concern was "sexual protection" and that she sought the mayor's help on the matter. Manila police chief Brigadier General Alfredo Lim, reacting to Miss Ferrer's charge and the mayor's request for a probe, brushed aside her accusation. Miss Ferrer often wore revealing clothing, kissed policemen and resorted to other attention-grabbing acts during Marcos loyalist rallies.

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CSO: 4200/1327

TEXTBOOKS' ACCOUNT OF MARCOS, AQUINO QUESTIONED

HK111216 Quezon City NEW DAY in English 11 Aug 86 p 16

[By Teresa C. Hidalgo]

[Text] Some elementary school textbooks whose printing is financed with a World Bank loan have been criticized as containing propaganda for ousted President Ferdinand E. Marcos during his reign. But new books now being published by the government owned Instructional Materials Corp [IMC] appear to have turned the tide: it is not President Corazon C. Aquino who is being glorified.

A manuscript for a Grade 5 Social Studies textbook contains an account of the February Revolution that IMC editors agree reads like an opposition newspaper during the Marcos regime. The previously glorified Marcos is now pictured in the book in an entirely different light.

For example, a paragraph said: "Many voters believed that (Mrs Aquino) had the right to be the president of the land. She was recognized as a symbol of change. Because of this, many people supported her candidacy. The KBL, on the other hand, believed that Ferdinand Marcos should continue leading the country." This concludes for the reader that Mrs Aquino had the overwhelming support of the people with only the KBL and its followers supporting Marcos.

One sentence said: "Because of the people's lack of confidence in the administration, President Marcos was forced to call a snap election." However it did not say that American Government officials had pressured Marcos into calling the elections, thus implying that the people's feelings mattered to Marcos.

IMC director Paifico N. Aprieto admitted that the "pendulum which swung too far for Marcos can swing too much to the other side of the political fence."

Aprieto told NEW DAY he has instructed IMC editors to be on their guard for biases and other excesses in textbook manuscripts but added that this is not an easy matter. One writer fears that to be on one's guard for such propaganda in IMC would result in censorship.

Another difficulty arises, Aprieto added, from the nature of the propaganda in the textbooks. During the Marcos era, the IMC director explained, the inclusion of pro-marcos bias was a "sociological phenomenon that could not be helped." The Marcos lines were glossed over by IMC editors, Aprieto said, because at the time the books were being written--months before Marcos fell--it was not considered objectionable but fashionable to include mention of the Marcos administration. The problem at IMC today is containing the euphoria over the February Revolution among its editors, Aprieto said.

"It's a very human thing that textbooks should reflect the social and political climate of the time," Aprieto said. "It is a principle that textbooks should only contain concepts that will not change but then, textbooks are made by people with their own prejudices and perceptions."

Aprieto said he intends to discuss with Education Minister Lourdes Quisumbing the matter of political issues in the textbooks.

There are those who feel, though, that the propaganda problem at the IMC was caused by the weakness of the education system. MANILA CHRONICLE columnist Petronilo Bn Daroy writes, "The education system was already organized in such a way that taking control of key officials was sufficient to have control over the entire system." Thus, the IMC may still be influenced to promote an official personality or some similar propaganda through an educational ministry set up for obeisance.

Aprieto suggested another solution to the propaganda problems. He said the real culprit is poor writing which allows glaring intrusions of the writers' prejudices and biases. "In our opinion," Aprieto said, "the problem of bad textbooks is neither economic nor political but rather a case of uninspired writing."

In response to criticisms of being colonial in orientation, IMC conducted its own study, using the critics' own methods and criteria. The textbook corporation found the private sector textbooks to be more colonial in orientation. The bulk of exaggerating the accomplishments of the Marcos administration is heaviest in the private sector, Aprieto said.

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CSO: 4200/1327

UNIDO OFFICIAL CALLS FOR REMOVAL OF THREE MINISTERS

HK011248 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 1000 GMT 1 Aug 86

/Excerpt/ UNIDO /United Democratic Nationalist Organizations/ Secretary General Rene Espina called for the reshuffling of the cabinet in reaction to the controversies brought about by some cabinet members. Mary Lou Linggad for the full report.

/Begin Linggad recording/ According to Espina, it is necessary to replace Local Government Minister Aquilino Pimentel, Labor Minister Augusto Sanchez, and Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo. He explained that Pimentel's OIC /officer-in-charge/ appointments instigated quarrels among people. Instead of providing solutions to the economic and insurgency problems, the OIC controversies aggravated the country's dilemmas.

Espina also said that the business community opposed Labor Minister Sanchez because of his unfair implementation of labor laws.

The UNIDO secretary general also asked for the dismissal of Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo because of his disputes with the military establishment. /end recording/

Meanwhile, Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo's proposal to set up (?separate office of the executive secretary of national defense) was described as dangerous. This was the warning issued by UNIDO Secretary General Rene Espina.

/Being Espina recording in English/ This proposal creates more intrigue than anything else, the idea is to create a /word indistinct/ of the armed forces. This proposal will create more intrigue and will create more repercussions within the armed forces. I can only speculate that the whole idea of /words indistinct/ will almost create a separate ministry of national defense under Arroyo. /end Espina recording/

/Begin Linggad recording/ At the same time, Secretary General Espina said that due to the government's lax policy against the insurgency, the number of insurgents in the country is growing. /end Linggad recording/

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CSO: 4211/76

KMU WARNS AGAINST SANCHEZ OUSTER

HK120659 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 11 Aug 86 p 14

[Text] Cebu City--Officials of the newly-formed Cebu Labor Advisory Consultative Council (LACC), an organization of around a dozen militant labor unions led by the Kilusang Mayo Uno (KMU) said yesterday any move to replace Labor Minister Augusto Sanchez will trigger massive protest from workers who have "learned to trust" and "gained confidence in the new government."

Armand Alforque, chairman of the organization's ad hoc committee, said if President Corazon C. Aquino will yield to the demand of the "Save Cebu Crusade" for the ouster of Sanchez, the "ministry and the Aquino administration will be plunged into severe and serious trouble."

The workers have "learned to trust and have developed faith in this new ministry," he said.

Alforque came up with the statement after the "Save Cebu Crusade" composed of around 20 representatives from the Cebu business community asked President Aquino last week for a major change in the ministry leadership.

The group brought to the President's attention the recent rash of labor strikes which paralyzed major industrial and commercial establishments in the Metro Cebu lately.

A total of 51 strikes were called against industrial and commercial firms in Cebu alone during the past seven months, the group said.

Alforque, who is also the regional director of the Kilusang Mayo Uno (KMU), an umbrella organization of most of the militant labor unions, said if only capitalists comply with labor standards, there would be no labor unrest.

"Around 90 percent of Cebu's industrial commercial managements have not complied with labor standards," Alforque told PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY.

Meanwhile, in a press statement KMU called on the Constitutional Commission to ignore the proposal reportedly submitted by the Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry (PCCI) asking for explicit constitutional guarantee to free enterprise.

The militant labor center aired this plea even as it welcomed the inclusion of the land reform provision in the draft constitution.

KMU national spokesman Crispin Beltran said the PCCI proposal "unduly restricts the powers and responsibilities of the state in favor of the continued domination of the society by the elite-business sector along with foreign monopoly interests."

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CSO: 4200/1316

TATAD VIEWS AQUINO'S DEFENSE OF SANCHEZ

HK150719 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 14 Aug 86 p 4

["Here and Now" column by Francisco S. Tatad: "Can Cory Survive Sanchez"]

[Text] In Art Borjal's "No Holds Barred" last weekend, Minister Winnie Monsod made a gallant effort to stop the verbal assault on Minister Bobbit Sanchez. Bobbit was not around to defend himself, and Mrs. Monsod thought it was a little unfair to her colleague. She was the second lady, after the President, to defend Bobbit. But, like the President, she had very little success.

No matter how businessmen try to be fair, it seems no longer possible not to talk of the man who is not around to defend himself. The whole country, it seems, is talking about Bobbit. It is several hundred thousand conversations going on at the same time, and neither Bobbit nor his defenders can be present in each.

At a business luncheon on the 63rd floor of a building in Wall Street, New York last June, very senior American businessmen gave me the impression they knew only two names in the new government--Aquino and Sanchez. They were willing to listen to anyone who thought Mrs Aquino was an angel of light come to deliver an accursed race, but they had no doubt Bobbit was bad news for business.

At last week's TV show, Mrs Monsod pointed out that out of 384,000 business establishments in the country, only 389 have had strikes, and that as against the 28 days it took to settle a strike on the average last year, it now takes an average of 17 days this year.

TUCP's [Trade Union Congress of the Philippines] Ernesto "Boy" Herrera said these statistics were misleading because more losses had been sustained from strikes during the first six months this year than during the equivalent period last year. He said the problem was not labor militancy--labor should be militant--but rather the lack of will on the part of the labor ministry to institute order and implement the law.

He accused unnamed ministry officials of abetting and engaging in "union raiding," usually in favor Kilusang Mayo Uno [May 1 Movement]. KMU, he said, could not even be properly monitored, particularly with respect to its funding

support from communist countries, for the simple reason that it was not even a registered union.

Herrera said that in at least one company, 10 KMU members, in a total workforce of 600, succeeded in causing a work stoppage against the wishes of the majority, simply by bringing in squatters to man the pickets and barricades.

Shipping magnate James Chiongbian from Cebu reported that KMU members took over his vessels three days after serving a strike notice, threatened his security personnel, and refused to come down and negotiate. The strikers, he said, had no economic demands. The labor ministry, while unable to act on the problem, had ordered him not to bring in the military or the police. "They have taken over my private property," Chiongbian said, "and no one will interfere to give me back my rights."

Chiongbian said he had already closed down two companies, and was ready to close down a third, and return all his vessels to Panama.

In another forum, I listened to another businessman who had tried to introduce profit-sharing in his company long before Bobbit Sanchez started talking about it, or before anyone read about it in the Papal Encyclical *Laborem Exercens*. He found himself talking to the union leader only after the union had struck. There were no economic demands.

"Are you being treated badly?" he asked the union boss who had just returned from schooling abroad at company expenses. "No," he answered, "but things could change. We want to protect our rights." So the union struck for recognition, without giving management the chance to recognize it without a strike.

These are not isolated reports. And not a single one of them argues in favor of Bobbit. He says it is not his labor policies, but rather unfavorable working conditions that cause strikes. But very few businessmen will hear of it.

Whether Sanchez is, in fact, a terribly misunderstood man seems now to beg the point. He has become the bete noir of business and that perception of him will simply not change. The question then is, will the President keep him and risk business confidence? Or is she being more careful not to displease the left?

Her defense of him at her Manila Hotel speech raised the question: Why is she so defensive of Sanchez? Her indifference to continued clamor against him, after her defense, has raised the more serious question: Why is she so stubborn about it?

She obviously cannot keep Sanchez for any reason, while she mystifies or incenses business. She has to win the vote of business. Recently, she was quoted in the press as saying, "Bobbit, will you please shut up. You get me into trouble every time you open your mouth."

That makes for an interesting quote. It's possible she even said it. But is it enough? The Cabinet may long endure without Bobbit. But how long will her presidency, or her popularity, last without the support of business?

'RAGING FEUD' ALLEGED BETWEEN FINANCE, CUSTOMS CHIEFS

HK150721 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 14 Aug 86 p 9

[Text] Two recent presidential directives have reportedly heightened the raging feud between Finance Minister Jaime Ongpin and one of his key officials, Customs Commissioner Wigberto Tanada.

The two directives, Executive Order [EO] Nos. 38 and 39, issued last 6 August gave the customs commissioner complete freedom to hire and fire employees except those appointed by the President. It left Ongpin practically without any control of its ministry's two key revenue generating offices including the Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR), prompting him to entertain plans of quitting his post, official sources said.

The move, according to EO No. 38, was intended to decentralize and streamline customs operations and eradicate red tape in the bureaucracy. EO No. 38 also upheld similar autonomous powers enjoyed by BIR commissioner Bienvenido Tan Jr.

In effect, customs and BIR personnel are no longer subject to the appointive and disciplinary authority of the finance minister. Customs and finance insiders said the directives virtually rebuked Ongpin in the wake of his refusal to act on Tanada's personnel recommendations. The finance minister was not even consulted on the two executive orders, the sources added.

Ongpin and Tanada have been literally at each other's throats especially over the controversial P500 million a year contract with the Societe Generale de Surveillance (SGS) for a comprehensive import monitoring system.

The finance minister backed the SGS contract, a pet project of his elder brother, former Trade and Industry Minister Roberto Ongpin. On the other hand, Tanada opposed the deal which was, subsequently, suspended and now pending a decision from the Appeals Court where it has been questioned.

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CSO: 4200/1327

MALACANANG ANNOUNCES MORE GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS

HK131609 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 13 Aug 86 p 19

[Text] President Aquino yesterday appointed Abdul Gafuur Madki Alonto as ambassador to Libya; Armando Maglaque, deputy permanent representative, Philippine mission to the United Nations; Minerva P.G. Reyes, deputy minister and chief counsel, Ministry of Justice and Mamintal M. Adiong, deputy minister, Ministry of Public Works and Highways [MPWH].

Malacanang also released yesterday the names of the following appointees:

Generoso G. de Guzman, director, Bureau of Agricultural Extension (BAEX); Bernardo C. Tanedo and Mauro O. Rodillo, assistant directors, BAEX; Roberto T. Lim and Juan Y. Solomon, regional directors, BAEX Regions IX and XI, respectively; Justo R. Montemayor, assistant director, Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR); Candido M. Ramos, acting director, BFAR, National Capital Region; Marinela R. Castillo, chief, planning service; Myrna A. Asuncion, chief, computer service; Dalmacio A. Tibay and Josefino P. Froyalde, assistant directors, Bureau of Animal Industry (BAI); Al Hajj Khalib B. Habing and Dennis B. Araullo, assistant regional directors for livestock, Regions IX and XI, respectively; Berdini Tan Endaya and Jost L. Barber, assistant regional directors for fisheries, Regions IX and XI, respectively; Mario R. Talatala, regional director, MPWH; Guillermo Balce, assistant director, Bureau of Mines and Geo-Science; Honorato Estaves, Isidro Esteban and Wilfredo Pollisco, regional directors, Bureau of Forest Development; Manuel M. San Diego, assistant revenue regional director, Bureau of Internal Revenue; J.J. Samuel A. Soriano, chairman, National Organization Committee, Ship for Southeast Asian Youth Program (SSAYP); Fernando E. Manasan, Maria Carmen G. Torres, Ranjit R. Shahani, Manuel P. Macuja, Fidel R. Nemenzo, C. Lagonera, Clark S. Soriano, Melisa S. Reyes, Luis Joseph Cortez and Magsaysay Werble, members, SSAYP.

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CSO: 4200/1327

HUMAN SETTLEMENTS COMMISSION APPOINTS COMMISSIONERS

HK141333 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 14 Aug 86 p 11

[Text] The Human Settlements Regulatory Commission (HSRC), the regulatory arm of the Ministry of Human Settlements, announced the appointments of five new ex-officio commissioners to the HSRC board.

The new commissioners include Ciriaco R. Alfelor, deputy minister for Local Government who replaces former MLG [Ministry of Local Governments] deputy minister Concordio Diel; Silvestre H. Bello III, deputy minister for Justice replacing former justice deputy minister Manuel Garcia; Teodoro E. Gener, deputy minister of Public Works and Highways replacing former deputy minister Aber Canlas; Josefina Ramos, National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) director replacing former NEDA deputy director general Ramon Cardenas; and Camilo L. Sabio who represents deputy executive secretary for Human Settlements Herminio S. Aquino as chairman of the commission board.

Continuing as HSRC's four full time commissioners are Ernesto Mendiola, commissioner and chief executive officer; Cesar Marquez, commissioner for planning; Raymund Dizon Jr., commissioner for enforcement; and Arturo Corona, commissioner for adjudication, appeals and legal affairs.

The HSRC is the regulatory arm of the government in enforcing rules and standards in subdivision, townhouse and condominium projects and in economic and social housing. It also guides local governments in drawing up comprehensive town plans and zoning ordinances to ensure orderly development of communities.

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CSO: 4200/1327

GROUP INSISTS OIC'S NEED NOT RESIGN BEFORE POLLS

HK141235 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 14 Aug 86 p 21

[Text] San Fernando, Pampanga--The League of Provincial Governors and City Mayors of the Philippines yesterday said the incumbent local executives should not be compelled to resign before they can qualify to run in the coming elections.

Headed by Pampanga officer-in-charge [OIC] governor Bren Z. Guiao, the league opposed the resignation of incumbent local OIC's for them to be allowed to run for the same office early next year. Guiao said the consensus of the body is to allow the OIC's to run without having to resign from their positions.

The governors-mayors group felt that it is unfair not only to the OIC's but also to the people if they would be replaced with another set of OIC's simply for the election. Right now, Guiao pointed out, the controversies of some OIC's have not yet been resolved. "Removing the incumbent OIC's before the election would complicate problems particularly when we consider that these officers have been doing their best to deserve their appointments," he said.

Guiao said replacing the OIC's simply because they want to seek their own mandate from the people is a form of harassment. Besides, he added, resignation would place them at a disadvantage vis-a-vis the Marcos KBL loyalists who amassed wealth and tremendous power in the heydays of the dictatorial regime.

We must remember that the Marcos diehards, discredited though they may be, can still wield some semblance of influence with the use of their ill-gotten wealth," Guiao said. To compel the OIC's to resign before the election is tantamount to giving premium to KBL remnants trying to destabilize the government that the people themselves installed in the historic February revolution, he said.

The president of the governors league urged the national leadership to support the stand taken by Local Government Minister Aquilino Pimentel Jr. against a proposal to compel the incumbent officials to resign should they decide to run.

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CSO: 4200/1327

VENUE FOR AQUINO-BALWEG MEETING SUGGESTED

HK141233 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 14 Aug 86 p 22

[Text] Baguio City--Agapito "Butz" Aquino, personal emissary of President Corazon C. Aquino in peace talks with the Cordillera People's Liberation Army (CPLA), has invited rebel priest Conrado Balweg to Concepcion, Tarlac to dialog with the President.

Butz Aquino made this counter offer when he learned that Balweg's group declined to hold the talks with President Aquino in Baguio City.

Balweg, earlier asked that the meeting with the President be held in Luba, Abra, an area controlled by CPLA. Meanwhile, Balweg is consulting other CPLA members in the Mt. Province, Kalinga, and Abra to finalize a consolidated demand which will be presented to the President if and when a peace talk takes place, sources here said.

In another development, village elders in Buscalan, Tinglayan, Kalinga-Apayao fined rebel priest Conrado Balweg for P20,000 during a community meeting last 6 August. The fine would indemnify the village and the family of a woman with whom Balweg allegedly had a child earlier this year without the sanctity of marriage, the Cordillera News and Features (CNF) reported here Tuesday.

The fine was originally P50,000, but was later reduced to P20,000. Balweg promised to pay the fine as soon as he is able to solicit the funds, the CNF claimed.

During the meeting, a spokesman of the village elders told Balweg that the elders would leave it to his conscience to provide sufficient and continuing support for the upbringing of the child, the CNF reported. Igorot tradition provides that the woman's family and village can ask for the head of the man, or declare a tribal war with the man's village if the man refuses to marry the woman. They can also take possession of the rice paddies and animals of the man for the sustenance and support of the child.

Balweg in his case, promised several months ago to divorce his legal wife (as divorce is practiced in the highlands) and marry his common law wife. Balweg failed to fulfill his promise, the CNF claimed.

Balweg's legal wife is Corazon Cortel who was detained at Camp Dangwa, Benguet for two years during the Marcos regime and was released only recently, the CNF claimed.

MILITARY REPORTS NPA INTENSIFIES TAX ON FISHPONDS

Cebu City SUN STAR DAILY in English 4 Aug 86 p 6

[Text]

MANILA, Aug. 3

The New People's Army (NPA) has intensified its forced taxation on fishpond owners in Pampanga, collecting as much as P1.5 million a month, the military reported.

In a report to Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen. Fidel V. Ramos, Brig. Gen. Romeo David, commander of the Regional Command 3 (Central Luzon), said that fishpond owners are now very cooperative with the military to stamp out communist insurgency.

David said the fishpond owners have volunteered to supply one motor boat and a speedboat to be used for combat patrol by the military in fishpond areas in Pampanga.

According to David, the NPA uses the P1.5 million "tong" collection per month to buy firearms, ammunition and many other things for their needs to keep their men going.

He said if this huge amount is

cut, NPA logistics in Central Luzon will be greatly affected.

Gen. Ramos told David to expose to media all NPA wrongdoings so the people will know.

INACCURATE

Ramos noted that the NPA is becoming more sophisticated these days, to the extent that they have their own newspapers sold openly in Metro Manila.

He identified these communist papers as the "Ang Bayan," and "Liberation."

"You will see how inaccurate and potentially misleading those articles are. They are pure propaganda designed to mislead the unsuspecting layman," Ramos said.

"If you are a plain citizen without background knowledge about insurgency, you can be made to believe the things that are written there," he said.

Ramos appealed to the people to unite and repudiate communist propaganda. (PNA)

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CSO: 4200/1344

BUSINESS DAY COLUMNIST ON ATTITUDE TO COMMUNISTS IN GOVERNMENT

HK141307 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 14 Aug 86 p 4

["My Cup of Tea" column by Ninez Cacho-Olivares: "Deja Vu"]

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile has, from time to time, said that the Aquino government has been infiltrated by communists, although he has hardly identified them. The last time he told all and sundry about the communist infiltration in government, Local Governments Minister Aquilino Pimentel challenged him to name names. Reacting to the challenge, Mr Enrile named instead government offices and agencies with alleged communist employees. The Enrile "revelation" was not good enough for Minister Pimentel and so, the following day, Minister Enrile supplied names, among them Haracio Boy Morales, Victor Gerardo Bulatao, Vicente Ladlad, Abelardo Nurtuda and Alexander Birondo. Most, if not all of them, were Marcos' political detainees released by President Aquino shortly after her assumption to the presidency.

The Enrile "revelation" was hardly a revelation. I figured early enough that if Mr Enrile were to start naming names, he would zero in on former political detainees who had been, during the Marcos era, tagged by Marcos as communist leaders. Certainly, almost everyone knew that Boy Morales was given a government job shortly after his release. And I doubt if Mr Morales, when offered the job, tried to hide the fact that he was a political detainee or that he had gone underground shortly before he was given an award.

What was distressing, however, were the reactions of some high-ranking government officials who justified or denied having communist employees. Presidential Spokesman Rene Saguisag reportedly said that "the government is for all people" adding that the appointment of alleged communists to government positions "is one way of attracting communist rebels to come down from the hills and work under the present system." Oscar Santos, Philippine Coconut Authority chief, was quoted by another morning daily as having said that he had given Mr Ladlad, one of those named by Mr Enrile, a job in his agency "in the spirit of reconciliation" but added that Mr Ladlad's contract had expired last month. Minister Teodoro Locsin denied the presence of any communists in his new office, the Presidential Center for Special Studies.

By justifying or denying their presence as answer to the Enrile "expose," these officials fell into a trap. They practically confirmed the Enrile statement that the government was infiltrated by these communists. In one

sweep, these individuals have been publicly smeared and condemned again, through trial by publicity. The other reactions--that they were no longer employed--implied that they no longer wanted alleged communists in their offices.

These finger-pointing McCarthy tactics were common enough during the Marcos era, but I had thought that, under the Aquino government, things would have been different. It is still the same, apparently. Former political detainees are apparently still being treated like lepers, unfit for government positions and as individuals whose names can be smeared with a red tinge anytime.

Let us say, for the sake of argument, that they were indeed former communist leaders. Does this now disqualify them from employment? These individuals are probably trying to work within the system, trying to contribute whatever they can to society, using Marxist tools, which incidentally is not a crime. But why do government officials, especially Mr Enrile, make it sound as if it is a crime for government to employ these ex-political detainees who hold a different political belief? They are now out and working in the open. If the military and defense establishment feels that they infiltrated the government to achieve the ends of the underground movement, why, they would be the easiest to place under surveillance. Their movements can be monitored more easily than, say, more unidentified underground members. I am certain there are some members of the underground movement who have gained employment in government, just as there are military and intelligence men who are in the movement as deep penetration agents. But unless and until the military had concrete evidence, and proves in open court that these alleged communists in government have committed a crime against the state, it should shut up and desist from employing McCarthy tactics. And to think these officials talk against the NPA's Kangaroo courts and their revolutionary justice! Are we any better then? With no proof, we condemn individuals without the benefit of a court trial. We are made to think that it is a crime to employ political detainees tagged as communists by the Marcos men; that they are unfit to work in government.

What kind of moral stance do we have now in the light of peace negotiations with the underground movement? Aren't we telling the communists, "look, let's not fight anymore. Lay down your arms. Come down from the hills and work within the system." But, at the same time, isn't government also telling them, "look, don't expect too much when you join the mainstream. You will be treated like lepers. You will always be a second class citizen and society will only accept you if you shed your communist ideology. Besides which, don't even aspire for a high position in government. We don't take in commies."

What a way to offer the hand of friendship and peace. And this is the pluralist society the government speaks of?

I guess our government officials and the Filipino people have not yet come of age. Pity.

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CSO: 4200/1327

CLERIC ADVOCATES POLITICAL ROLE FOR CATHOLIC EDUCATION

Quezon City VERITAS in English 10-13 Jul 86 p 11

["Excerpts" of Speech delivered by Brother Rolando Dizon, FSC, 5 July 86 at the Catholic Education Association of the Philippines national convention in Cagayan de Oro City: "National Reconstruction Through Moral Regeneration"]

[Excerpts]

AT THIS crucial juncture of national reconstruction, the question of relevance for us in Catholic education may be stated thus: What is the most important contribution that we can make for the socio-economic recovery and moral regeneration of our people?

Implied in the question is the assumption that the two critical tasks for our people are socioeconomic recovery and moral regeneration. I believe most Filipinos would agree that this is a valid assumption. Even the problems of political instability and rebel insurgency are serious problems only insofar as they are related to the economic problems of poverty, unemployment, hunger and unequal distribution of wealth. I am not arguing that political instability and rebel insurgency can be solved *only after* the economic problems are solved. On the contrary, we must deal *simultaneously* with all these related problems. But I do submit that in the final analysis, no new constitution or peace talks will work if we cannot begin to solve our socioeconomic problems and give the poor enough reason to hope and patiently wait for a better economic order.

If the main task of national reconstruction lies in the economic sphere, an indispensable task that must accompany it is that of moral regeneration. The amoral and immoral leadership of the previous regime resulted in a systematic breakdown of morality. Corruption, dishonesty, influence peddling, lack of public accountability – all these permeated practically all sectors

of Philippine society, after twenty years of misrule. To restore morality so that we can recover our national honor will indeed be an herculean task! I submit that our most important role in Catholic education today is to lead the way in the restoration of morality.

I shall devote the remainder of my talk to exploring some *realistic goals and practical strategies* whereby Catholic education can contribute significantly to the national task of moral regeneration.

Towards Some Realistic Goals

In searching for realistically attainable goals for the next three years, it may be well for us to consider the following value assumptions and premises:

(1) Any developmental goal must keep in mind a central truth of Christianity, namely, that Man's ultimate worth lies in his dignity as a human being and a Child of God, destined to be happy and fulfilled not only now but also in a life hereafter;

(2) Any developmental goal must be relevant to the majority who are poor, to the marginalized and the oppressed Filipinos;

(3) Any developmental goal must consider the reality of global interdependence and a North-South conflict of interests which is so complex and yet must be resolved if mankind is to survive as a specie;

(4) Any developmental goal must have a clearly articulated scenario for a preferred

future for humanity.

Given these assumptions, allow me now to suggest some developmental goals for Catholic education:

(1) Each of us must make a fundamental option for *ongoing personal conversion*. Any talk of moral regeneration would be hollow and hypocritical unless we are sincerely committed to improving our personal lives as Christians.

(2) We should actively seek to collaborate more systematically with other socialization agents and institutions, particularly the Basic Christian Communities, the parishes, the homes and mass media. In the task of moral rebuilding, we in Catholic education have very little chance of success unless we work closely with groups that share our vision and have a strong influence on the young.

(3) Among the many values listed by the MECS in its PRODED Program, I believe the most important ones are genuine patriotism, civic-mindedness, honesty and integrity, industry and thrift. These core values must be promoted if we are to rebuild our devastated economy at the earliest possible time.

(4) Our Catholic schools must strive to be *centers of excellence and competence*. This is important not only for training future manpower, but also for promoting higher standards of morality, because the truly competent person will be less inclined to cut corners. Meritocracy and productivity thrive better in an atmosphere of excellence and competence, while "palakasan" thrives where mediocrity and incompetence prevail.

Towards Some Strategies & Tactics

Now for the hardest question: *how might we achieve these developmental goals?* This brings us to the heart of this national convention. Between now and tomorrow, I sincerely hope we can come up with some feasible programs of action. The various workshop groups must play a key

role in this.

Among the various strategies that may work, please allow me to suggest a few:

(1) For the task of ongoing personal conversion, the Faculty Colloquium program of the Jesuits has been proven quite effective. Adopting or adapting it is recommended.

For administrators, there are many rural and urban exposure programs available. I am convinced that we must regularly leave our offices and school campuses and spend more time living and working with the poor. This is the only way to ensure that our developmental efforts will be truly inculturated and relevant.

(2) Of all the socialization agents, mass media probably has the most influential role today. It is therefore imperative that we develop programs for utilizing radio, television and the printed word to promote moral regeneration. For starters, we should explore more ventures with the C.F.A. (Communication Foundation of Asia) and the F.C.B. (Federation of Catholic Broadcasters). Also, we would do well to support more actively both Radio Veritas and the *Veritas* newspaper.

(3) For teaching core values, we would do well to integrate more fully values education in our curriculum. There are many models of integration that can be easily adopted or adapted to different schools. Likewise, we should exert more effort to strengthen our Campus Ministry programs, such that our schools can truly become Faith Communities.

(4) We should look for creative new ways to find alternative funding sources to strengthen our faculty development and student scholarship programs. I am convinced that with more money, our Catholic schools can continue to improve as centers of excellence and competence.

(5) We should continue the task of politicalization which we began after Ninoy's death and saw to a successful completion in the election and the February Revolution. While it is appropriate to assume a posture of friendly cooperation with the new government, we must be vigilant and ready to offer constructive criticism whenever necessary. We should be actively involved in the framing of the new constitution, particularly in offering wise suggestions in the area of education.

PCGG, BANKERS AGREE FORMULA TO RESOLVE CLAIMS

HK150531 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 14 Aug 86 p 24

[Text] The Presidential Commission on Good Government (PCGG) and the Bankers Association of the Philippines (BAP) have agreed "in principle" on a method to resolve conflicting claims over assets mortgaged to various commercial banks which PCGG is also claiming as "ill gotten wealth."

Under this compromise formula, the banks will be allowed to foreclose assets (mostly shares of stocks in large local corporations) pledged against bank loans when these obligations fall overdue. These assets would then be sold. The banks would recover the principal of these loans plus the accumulated interest and penalty charges. In the process, however, the banks would incur a "contingent liability."

If the courts render a final judgment that the mortgaged assets are indeed illegally acquired wealth, the banks would then have to repay the government the entire amount which they recovered from the sale of these assets plus a certain interest rate which may be 1 percent to 2 percent above the Manila Reference Rate.

The compromise formula aims to allow the concerned banks to maintain their liquidity positions and to use the money pending the outcome of the government's legal suits regarding these assets. The government would on the other hand still be able to claim these assets should the courts rule in favor of its claims. This arrangement was approved in principle during the commission's meeting last Tuesday.

It would be first applied in the case of the 17 million class A common shares of Benguet Corp. that were mortgaged to the Philippine Commercial International Bank, Equitable Banking Corp. and Philippine Commercial Credit Inc. by two holding companies allegedly owned by Benjamin "Kokoy" Romualdez.

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CSO: 4200/1327

GOVERNMENT TO ASSUME POWER CORPORATION'S DEBTS

HK141201 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 14 Aug 86 p 21

[Text] The Aquino Government yesterday decided to free the National Power Corp (Napocor) of all its foreign debts, amounting to P46 billion. This was decided in yesterday's regular Cabinet meeting in Malacanang.

The Aquino Government, thus, assumes the foreign loans of Napocor, including those spent for the construction of the mothballed Bataan nuclear plant, and allows Napocor to start anew with a clean slate. This treatment was also accorded the Philippine National Bank and the Development Bank of the Philippines whose combined foreign obligations of P142 billion were assumed by the national government.

The Cabinet also approved the transfer from Napocor to the national government of the nuclear plant, its related equipment, materials and facilities and pertinent records.

In a press briefing yesterday, deputy spokesperson Alice Villadolid said President Aquino told the Cabinet that the government has no choice, but to try to cope with the burden of such debts.

The President urged the various ministers concerned to make it "very clear that all these debts and liabilities are incurred by the deposed Marcos regime."

The Cabinet actions on Napocor was made upon the recommendation of the Bataan nuclear power plant committee headed by chief president spokesman and legal counsel Rene Saguisag. In his memorandum for the President, Saguisag said in a few weeks the committee would be ready to start negotiations with Westinghouse and the Import-Export Bank of the United States, principal contractor and financier respectively, of the nuclear plant.

Meanwhile, Napocor is scouting for possible financiers for the construction of a second coal-fired plant in Calaca, Batangas, in view of the Cabinet decision to mothball the controversial \$-billion nuclear plant in Bataan.

Newly-appointed Napocor Chairman Edgardo Espiritu said in an interview that the construction of Calaca is very urgent and should start by the first quarter of 1987 at the latest. Espiritu said Calaca II, estimated to cost \$300 million, is enough to replace the nuclear plant.

Calaca II will generate 300 megawatts and is expected to be commissioned by 1991, he said. He said he is scheduled to go to Austria and the Soviet Union this year to seek financing for the coal plant and arrange for a possible construction of the plant on a turnkey basis.

Espiritu stressed that the construction of Calaca II is particularly important due to the projected huge power shortages by 1990. "We cannot just mothball the nuclear power plant without finding a replacement," he said.

Espiritu said Napocor also plans to tap the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF) of Japan due to its favorable terms. He said Napocor would choose the best terms possible.

Espiritu said the Australians and the Soviets are expected to send a mission here to study Napocor's requirements. He stressed, however, that Calaca II should be able to use local coal unlike other coal-fired plants which have to be fed with local coal blended with imported coal.

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CSO: 4200/1327

FUNDS ALLOCATED FOR FOOD AUTHORITY'S PROCUREMENT

HK141223 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 14 Aug 86 p 23

[Text] President Corazon C. Aquino has ordered the Ministry of Finance to provide funds for the National Food Authority (NFA).

NFA administrator Emil Ong told newsmen yesterday that President Aquino instructed Deputy Minister for Finance Victor Macalincag to allocate funds for its P860 million budget this year and for its P2.6 billion rice and corn procurement program.

The NFA got government's guarantee for more than half of its P1.49 billion approved credit line from eight commercial banks, including P400 million from the Land Bank of the Philippines. [LBP].

NFA has a credit line with Far East Bank and Trust Co. (P150 million); Union Bank of the Philippines (P200 million); Consolidated Bank and Trust Co (P90 million); Philippine Commercial and International Bank (P100 million); Pilipinas Bank (P150 million); International Corporate Bank (P100 million); Commercial Bank of Manila (P300 million); and LBP (P400 million).

Ong said of this approved credit line P765 million have already been guaranteed by the government.

The NFA has exhausted its credit line with Far East Bank.

The remaining credit lines of P725 million will be drawn from the other banks as NFA's financial requirements for procurement fall due.

Ong said more procurement funds will be needed by October up to December when the harvest season for rice starts. The NFA head added that the government will guarantee the remaining P725 million once the NFA starts drawing from the commercial banks.

The NFA is currently bugged by delayed payments to farmers who delivered their rice and corn produce to the agency's warehouses nationwide for lack of funds. The food agency is the government's main support price area for grain products.

NFA is saddled with serious financial problems after it was divested of its revenue generating activities like the monopoly of wheat and soybean meal

importations. The lack of fresh funds explains why it hasn't been able to pay the farmers on time.

Ong said NFA has only received P100 million from the National Treasury requiring the food agency to spend P500 million of its corporate funds "to maximize our coverage."

NFA would need about a P2.6 billion procurement fund to buy at least 10 percent of the country's total rice and corn harvest.

Ong said, "This is the ideal level with which the NFA could effectively influence the market in balancing supply and prices of the cereals."

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CS0: 4200/1327

'ECONOMIC INDICATOR' ON NEWLY REGISTERED FIRMS

HK131559 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 13 Aug 86 p 2

["Economic Indicator" column: "More Firms Register with SEC"]

[Text] The number of newly registered corporations and partnerships during the first six months of 1986 inched up 0.7 percent from the previous year's figure, data taken from the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) showed.

The SEC investments reports for the first semester showed that a total of 2,596 firms registered with this government agency, 18 companies more than the 2,578 which registered in the same period last year. Of this total, 2,141 were domestic stock corporations, while the remaining 455 were partnerships.

On the other hand, initial capital investments dropped during the period in review. From P1,039.533 million invested in 1985, this year's level plunged 30.8 percent to only P719.371 million.

Although the wholesale and retail trade sector accounted for the most number of newly registered firms, the financing, insurance, real estate and business sector took the lions' share of the investments infused during the period. This sector received a total of P260.572 million, an increase of 85.61 percent from the year ago investment figure of P140.389 million.

This was followed by the wholesale and retail trade with P129.274 million. The manufacturing sector came third with P110.510 million.

Number and Initial Capital
Investment of Newly Registered Corporations
And Partnership by Major Industry Groups

First semester 1985 & 1986
(Amount in thousand Pesos)

	Number		Paid-up	
	1986	1985	1986	1985
All Industries	2,596	2,578	719,371	1,039,533

Agriculture, fishery & forestry	220	185	83,238	54,461
Mining and quarrying	37	25	10,484	17,161
Manufacturing	448	420	110,510	360,088
Construction	129	145	28,246	38,724
Wholesale and retail trade	790	833	129,274	351,307
Transportation, storage and communication II	193	164	60,165	48,754
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	542	539	260,572	140,389
Community, social and personal services	237	267	36,882	28,649

Source: Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)

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CS0: 4200/1327

FUNDS FOR EMERGENCY EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM READIED

HK141335 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 14 Aug 86 p 2

[Text] The Cabinet yesterday decided to speed up fund releases for the Emergency Employment Program (EEP) designed to generate 683,549 jobs from July to December this year.

Some P3.9 billion has been allotted for the program during the six-month period, but fund releases six weeks from the start of the program have fallen behind schedule, according to National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) director general Solita Monsod.

The need to speed up fund releases for the program was emphasized by Monsod in her memorandum addressed to President Aquino which was submitted for the Cabinet's consideration during the regular meeting yesterday. In her memorandum, Monsod pointed out that the central offices of the implementing agencies should effect the immediate transfer of funding support to their respective regional offices. She added that since the program will be implemented in the countryside, it is necessary that regional level officials be given the means to hasten the implementation of the EEP, including the hiring of workers.

President Aquino launched the EEP as part of a short-term development strategy of stimulating recovery by inducing demand through increased incomes, particularly in the rural sector. The program's target is to create some one million jobs over an 18 month period until December 1987.

To avoid repeating the mistakes of the Emergency Employment Administration (EEA), created under the Macapagal administration, President Aquino has directed all regional development councils and community-based institutions, whether private or government, to be harnessed in the identification, implementation and monitoring of specific projects under the program.

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CSO: 4200/1327

EXPORTS TARGETED FOR 15 PERCENT ANNUAL GROWTH

HK140417 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 13 Aug 86 p 15

[By Ellen P. Samaniego]

[Text] The Trade Ministry is targeting a 15 percent yearly increase in exports beginning 1987 in the hope of attaining potential foreign exchange earnings of P10 billion by 1991.

Trade and Industry Minister Jose S. Concepcion cited the huge potentials in Japan's 5.68 billion export market where the Philippines shared only 2.1 percent and the United States' importations totaled P341.18 billion but which the country accounts for only 0.59 percent.

The Philippines' exports to countries like the European economic Community, Canada, Hong Kong and Australia, he said, accounted for less than one percent. He said the Trade Ministry has already brought together 14 different units dealing with exports under one international trade group headed by a deputy minister in a bid to intensify the country's exports to all these markets.

He further explained that the reorganized export body of the Trade Ministry will closely coordinate with the private sector and the foreign commercial attaches to strengthen the position of the country in this area. He also identified support programs such as Trade Missions and targets by country, both for existing and potential exports.

The country during the first half of the year recorded a 0.6 percent to 2.31 billion [as published].

Based on official figures, export earnings for the first quarter were down by 4.3 percent, or from 1.14 billion in 1985 to 1.09 billion in the same period last year to 1.22 billion.

The National Economic and Development Authority (Neda) earlier projected exports to reach 4.8 billion by year end, or 3.69 percent over last year's level.

In the next five years, the Neda targeted the country's exports to grow by an average of only 9.2 percent, or from 5.18 billion in 1987 to 7.45 billion in 1991.

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CSO: 4200/1327

SECOND QUARTER INVESTMENTS REPORTED UP

HK141341 Manila THE MANILA TIMES in English 14 Aug 86 p 6

[Text] Total investments registered with the Board of Investments (BOI) during the second quarter picked up from a low performance during the previous quarter, BOI statistics show.

Reflecting political events in the first quarter, total investments grew by 20.45 percent to P760.408 million April-June 1986 from P631.289 million in January-March 1986.

The BOI said the low investments in the first quarter this year pulled down overall semestral results by 34.5 percent to P1.392 billion in January-June 1986 from P2.124 billion for the same period last year.

Filipino investors picked up the slack in investments this year by investing P578.69 million during the second quarter up 283 percent from the P150.946 million that Filipino investors registered with the BOI in the first quarter of this year.

Investments made by foreigners declined by 61 percent in the second quarter to P181.711 million from P480.343 million.

Out of the total equities in April-June 1986, local investors contributed 76 percent. This compared with the 24 percent share of local investments in January-March 1986.

The BOI said that 71 projects were listed during the second quarter against 68 projects approved by BOI during the first quarter. It said 66 of the 71 projects for April-June 1986 were new and expansion projects against 65 new and expansion projects in the first quarter.

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CSO: 4200/1327

DESPAIR, HEAVY LOSSES, DEBT BURDEN CEMENT INDUSTRY

Quezon City VERITAS in English 10-13 Jul 86 p 15

[Article by Ma Luz Yap Baguioro: "The Cement Industry Shows Signs of Cracking Up"]

[Text]

DESPAIR grips the Philippine cement industry swamped under heavy losses and a debt burden amounting to P6.7 billion.

The crisis has hounded the industry since 1984, a year after the Aquino assassination and the economic shakedown that followed it.

Foreign and local investors, leery of the increasingly unstable political situation, either withdrew or withheld their investments, preferring the safer havens of foreign banks and properties.

Without capital, firms either retrenched or closed shop. The government, seriously falling behind its debt payment schedule, increasingly felt pressure from major creditors the IMF and the World Bank, which imposed strict austerity measures, among other conditions.

The belt-tightening brought down inflation to 23.1 per cent, less than half the figure of 50.3 per cent which was the inflation rate in 1984. The lowered inflation figure brought on stable prices.

But the restraints considerably slowed down government construction by 26.9 per cent in 1985, which was about three notches higher than the previous year's level. Contraction in house building was also great. It nosedived to 45.2 per cent.

The cement industry was particularly hard hit by this slump in building activity. Domestic cement consumption sagged by 20.3 per cent in 1985, leaving a surplus of 1,191,250 metric tons.

Cement exports also failed to reduce the substantial discrepancy between cement supply and demand. Though supply rose from 141,000 tons to 388,000 tons last year, it was still far below the target.

One reason for the low export volume is that cement manufacturers are discouraged by a difference of \$20.25 per metric ton between domestic and export cement prices.

Because of the cement surplus, cement prices have plummeted. (The law of supply and demand is clear on that.) The retail price of a bag of cement slid from its 1984 level of P64 to P45 this year.

As a direct result of the surplus and the current depressed market prices, many cement companies are now in arrears.

Midland Cement Company leads the pack with a total debt of P1.2 billion. Closely following are Floro (P1,093,047,016.20), Davao Union (P1,072,131,875.00) and Island (P1,004,549,000.00).

Cement Industry Rationalization Plan

The Development Bank of the Philippines (DBP), major creditor of the industry, realized that the cement oversupply posed a serious threat to the survival of the industry. The result was a rationalization plan meant to close the widening gap between cement supply and demand.

Unless the surplus is sponged off and the viability of the cement companies improved, it was concluded, the arrearages or past dues of the 15 debtor companies will continue to mount. (As of Dec. 31, 1985, P1.8 billion was past due.) Three cement firms are not indebted to DBP - Fortune, Republic and Rizal.

DBP worked in close cooperation with the soon-to-be abolished Philippine Cement Industry Authority (PCIA) and the Philippine Cement Manufacturers Corporation (Philcemcor) for over a year. The resulting rationalization plan calls for the closure of inefficient plants.

The criterion first proposed to serve as basis for mothballing a cement plant was a firm's debt-servicing capability. Debts will be settled by paying P4 for every bag of cement produced.

To illustrate: Northern Cement produces 15,750,000 bags annually. Under the hurdle repayment plan, it will have to pay P5,250,000 every month.

The scheme was not universally accepted, for obvious reasons.

Only seven of the 11 cement companies included in the plan will be able to pay the monthly amortizations. Even for these companies, the amount left after the monthly payment is settled will not be enough to maintain the cement plant and to pay the firm's employees.

Northern Cement, for instance, has a debt-servicing capability of only P5,444,000 per month. If the amortization will be deducted from this amount, only P194,000 will be left for plant maintenance, salaries, etc.

An alternative scheme based on a uniform repayment period was next proposed.

This new debt-restructuring plan requires cement companies with past due accounts to pay a monthly amortization based on a 20-year repayment period.

A cement company that misses even just one monthly payment automatically becomes a candidate for mothballing for six months to one year. If there will be more candidates for closure than necessary to correct the oversupply problem, companies with the lowest arrears ratio will be allowed to operate.

This plan is only temporary. A permanent repayment plan for each cement account will be worked out when the cement market has stabilized.

A memorandum agreement embodying the terms of this scheme was signed by DBP and 10 cement firms last June 24. Cement companies that refused to sign the new scheme were automatically foreclosed.

The Three Mutineers

For failing to sign the new repayment agreement, Island Cement Corporation, Continental Cement Corporation and

Northern Cement were padlocked by the DBP for six months, starting July 1.

But even with these three cement companies closed (their combined production capacity is 23,350,000 bags annually), cement supply is not endangered. The companies' facilities will be kept in ready-to-operate condition to meet any unexpected demand upsurge not adequately met by operating cement plants.

Island, which produces nine million bags of cement annually, was foreclosed in 1984 by DBP and the Philippine National Bank (PNB).

It was recommended for closure by a government task force last April 3, being the "least efficient" plant as shown in an independent survey by the PCIA in 1985. The decision was based on manufacturing efficiency, distribution efficiency and financial credibility.

Island was also found to have the highest variable cost because it uses the "wet process" in manufacturing cement. This process is expensive because it requires 30 per cent more coal to produce clinker. It is also impractical for a Luzon-based cement plant to employ such process because power rates in the area are high compared with those in Visayas and Mindanao.

Pacific Cement, for instance, with a plant in Surigao, employs the "wet process" but pays only 55 centavos per kwh. Luzon-based Island Cement, on the other hand, pays four times more at P2.20 per kwh.

High fuel cost plus equally high power cost equals a loss of P10.73 per bag. Island's cost of production per bag is P53.23, far exceeding the retail price of P42.50. This partly explains why it chalked up a loss of P56,577,000 from January-September 1985.

The task force also pointed out that Island Cement's continued operation would be unfair to other companies and runs against the government's privatization policy.

"The largest creditor to the industry would become a primary competitor to its borrowers," because DBP co-owns the foreclosed facilities of Island, the task force study said.

Also, due to its quasi-government status, Island does not pay interest to DBP and PNB, is given priority to supply cement requirements of the government, and is allowed to delay payment of taxes.

Agreement Is Not Acceptance

Though the 10 debtor companies had no choice but to agree with the 20-year repayment plan, complaints still abound within the industry.

The number one complaint voiced by a majority of the cement companies is that the required monthly payments far exceed the cash available for debt service. In such a situation, a default is inevitable.

Davao Union, for instance, cannot possibly meet its P12,650,000 monthly amortization because it can only dispense with P3,879,000 every month.

A closer look at DBP records shows that only four of the 11 cement companies included in the plan — Northern, Ili Cement, Iligan and Bacnotan — will be able to meet their monthly obligations. But not without sacrificing proper plant maintenance.

Northern Cement has a monthly due of P4,335,000 but an expected cash flow of only P5,444,000. That leaves only P1,109,000 for repairs, materials, salaries, etc.

Also, in an attempt to prevent default, cement companies will most likely overprice their product, thus further worsening an already bad situation.

Cement manufacturers also assail the plan for not being completely fair. For one, Island's repayment plan does not include interest and foreign exchange charges which other debtor companies bear.

Secondly, Universal Cement, which has a total debt of P240,184,737.36, is not included in the new repayment plan.

Thirdly, the plan places companies with huge past dues such as Midland (P575,433,878.96) and those with small overdue accounts like Bacnotan (100,756.71) on equal footing.

Lastly, the demand imbalance and the present depressed cement prices were not considered in the computation of the monthly amortization.

Cement manufacturers have also forwarded some proposals to DBP. Two of these are the use of the principle of lowest arrearages ratio as a basis for foreclosure, and tying up the duration of loan repayments with the condition of each cement plant.

"All we ask is a more equitable and fairer arrangement with DBP so we can meet our obligations promptly," Pacific Cement President Jose L. Cortes Jr. said.

Cement manufacturers hope the government considers this request because, as DBP Chairman Jesus Estanislao recently said: "The government is committed to applying the economics of market and not the economic of privilege..."

Aside from DBP, cement manufacturers are also counting on other government offices to help solve the industry-wide malaise.

The key, according to Cortes, is for the new government to accelerate economic recovery by injecting capital into private industries. Get the construction industry going again, they say, and the cement industry will in turn spring back to its feet.

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CSO: 4200/1344

GUNS, AMMUNITION SEIZED AFTER LOS ANGELES FLIGHT

HK130914 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 12 Aug 86 p 6

[By Louie Perez]

[Text] Manila International Airport--High-powered firearms and ammunition were seized yesterday by customs authorities from a Balikbayan [Filipino Returnee] who planed in here from Los Angeles, California.

Seized were six UZI machine pistols, one Dan Wesson .357 magnum revolver, one special .38 caliber revolver, one 9 mm Luger (model TEC-9) machine pistol, and hundreds of pieces of ammunition.

The firearms and ammunition were found in the baggage of the Dimayuga family composed of Mrs Rosemary A. Garner, 49, Danilo Dimayuga, 50, and Asuncion Dimayuga.

In a report to airport customs collector Alex Padilla, Major Frederick Nejal said that he had received information that a family of our was arriving on a Philippine Airlines plane from the U.S. and that they were carrying firearms and ammunition. The information reportedly came from Captain Jaime Lama of the Finance Ministry Investigation Bureau [FMIB].

Nejal said he immediately organized a team composed of FMIB and customs police agents.

The Dimayuga family was carrying 12 pieces of baggage which were segregated by the agents, he said.

The agents found the firearms and ammunition in two boxes marked "G. Young, 34 Mabini St., Manila and Natividad c/o Garner, 580 Cornejo St., Malibay, Pasay City."

Mrs Rosemary Garner told investigators that they were requested by a friend in Los Angeles to bring the two boxes with them. The friend reportedly told them that somebody would meet them at the airport.

Investigators said that Mrs Garner could not provide the probers with the identity of the friend who requested them to carry the boxes.

Mrs Garner cleared the Dimayugas of any complicity in the attempt to bring in the contraband. The customs police filed charges of illegal possession of firearms and smuggling against Mrs Garner with the Pasay City fiscal's office.

COMMENTARY CRITICIZES BOWING TO FOREIGNERS

HK020434 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0348 GMT 2 Aug 86

/Unattributed commentary/

/Text/ Friends, let us just look around us for some moments. What is happening in our country. What do we see? We are a free people, and yet are we really free? Can we say that we are truly the masters in our own country? Do Filipinos own all the resources in this country? Are all the companies, factories, and commercial establishments owned purely by Filipinos? If you are honest, you will know that the answer to all this is no, a great big no! Filipinos are not the masters of their fate. They are like serfs in an estate owned by powerful alien people. Just look around you--don't the Americans own most of the multinational companies in this country? Don't Americans dictate how our government should be run? Don't they impose their military bases on Filipino soil and violate the rights of Filipino workers? Don't they usurp the rights and powers of the Filipino people?

What we should ask ourselves is why this situation exists. Why is it Filipinos are so tolerant, so accommodating when it comes to the Americans in our midst? Why are we always so nice to foreigners? Surely it is because we are a hospitable people, but sometimes hospitality can be overdone. Just look at the Malaysians--they make no distinction among the criminals they execute. They have executed drugrunners of all nationalities, not just their own kind, but also persons with white skin. This is only fair. The law should apply to everyone regardless of race.

But what about us Filipinos? Do we need to fear, to respect, to kowtow to the Americans? Will we continue to let them do whatever they like in our country? We must think about these things and remember our heritage. It is our duty to be Filipinos. We can be nothing else, and we must not let others make us do otherwise.

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CSO: 4211/76

PHILIPPINES

BRIEFS

MINISTRIES WANT COLLECTIVE BARGAINING--The Labor and Trade Ministries have agreed that /word indistinct/ should be respected and that collective bargaining should be completed within the shortest period of 3 years /as heard/. Trade and Industry Minister Jose Concepcion Jr said through the collective bargaining, both sides will have the opportunity to settle their differences as well as help in the economic recovery of the country. On the program "Face and People" on Channel 9, Concepcion called on the workers to avoid staging strikes without sufficient reason. He stressed the concern of industrialists over the indiscriminate staging of strikes by workers and the hesitancy of foreign businessmen to invest capital in the country. /Text/ /Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 1 Aug 86 HK/ 12228

FORMER PC COMMANDER'S RANCH ATTACKED--Some 20 armed men attacked the ranch of Rizal Brigadier General (Tomas Manlongat), former Philippine Constabulary /PC/ Recon /regional command/ 2 commander, at (Manggat), Quezon, Isabela early this morning and killed one man and /words indistinct/. It was learned that the armed men kidnapped two ranchhands and burned one ranch hut before fleeing. According to reports, (Manlongat) was not present at the ranch when the attack took place at 0400. The 108th PC company immediately rushed to the scene and fought with the fleeing armed group. /Text/ /Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 1000 GMT 1 Aug 86 HK/ 12228

ISLAMIC CONFERENCE EMISSARIES--Two foreign Muslims are scheduled to meet with President Aquino to discuss proposals to attain peace in Mindanao. The two Muslims are (Moujinah Mula Khan), secretary general of the World Muslim Congress based in Pakistan and (Viturah Abdul Omar Nassif), secretary general of the World Muslim League based in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. (Khan) arrived yesterday from Pakistan while (Nassif) arrived from Saudi Arabia this morning. It was learned that the two Muslim organizations have been entrusted by the Islamic Conference to declare to President Aquino its wish to see to the settlement of the conditions of Muslims and other Filipinos in the Philippines. The Islamic Conference, composed of 48 Muslim nations in the world, was also reported to have promised to convince MNLF hardliners to return their original demand for autonomy and to abandon their claim for independence in Mindanao. /Text/ /Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1100 GMT 1 Aug 86 HK/ 12228

TEN YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLAN ANNOUNCED--Trade and Industry Minister Jose Concepcion Jr says the Philippines will maintain its reputation as a top industrial producer

in Southeast Asia, competing with Taiwan and South Korea. Minister Concepcion said this at the Kapihan sa Maynila /Manila CoffeeShop/ forum at the Manila Hotel. He said his ministry is preparing a 10-year development plan for business and industrial sectors. /Text/ /Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1000 GMT 4 Aug 86 HK/ 12228

CAGAYAN HUMAN RIGHTS REPORT--Cagayan Governor Designate Benjamin (Ligot) has reacted to the report by the factfinding commission investigating military abuses. (Ligot) says most of the reports originate from civilian victims of military abuses, while there are few, if any, reports about military victims of the NPA. He said that so as to maintain a balance on these reports, both sides should be given the opportunity to state their positions. (Ligot) was reacting to the report submitted to Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile by the human rights commission which visited three towns in Cagayan last May. /Text/ /Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1000 GMT 4 Aug 86 HK/ 12228

EXPORTS TO AUSTRALIA--The Philippines will expand the export of products to Australia, which is expected to reach 1 billion Australian dollars in the next 6 months. At present, Philippine exports to Australia only amount to 20 million /as heard/. Australian Trade Minister John Dawkins said that Philippine Trade Minister Jose Concepcion made some proposals in order to achieve the said target. Dawkins added that some products were added to the list of exports to his country, including textiles and shoes. /Text/ /Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1000 GMT 6 Aug 86 HK/ 12228

RIVAL LABOR UNIONS CLASH--In Cebu City, three workers were shot and wounded and eight others injured when two rival labor unions clashed on the picket line of (Transphal) Manufacturing Corp in Mandaue City. The confrontation stopped only with the intervention of Local Government Deputy Minister (Danisa) Cortez Daluz who personally asked the workers to observe a moratorium. According to the police, the confrontation began when workers belonging to (TUPP) /expansion unknown/-Kilusang Mayo Uno /1 May Movement/ attacked the barricades of a group belonging to the (SIMP-KST) /expansion unknown/. /Text/ /Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1100 GMT 6 Aug 86 HK/ 12228

MNLF CENTRAL COMMITTEE--A meeting is scheduled to be held next week by the 15 regional chairmen and 900 field commanders of the MNLF. The venue for the meeting has not been revealed. A regional commander says the meeting will be held to iron out disagreements between the rival factions of the MNLF and the group supporting Nur Misuari. The meeting will be the second held by the MNLF Central Committee. The participants are also expected to discuss the MNLF's position in the forthcoming peace talks with the government. /Text/ /Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 24 Jul 86 HK/ 12228

CHDF, PC RESTRUCTURE--The military is thinking of restructuring the civilian Home Defense Forces /CHDF/. Deputy Defense Minister Wilson Camboa says there are no plans at present to abolish the CHDF which is helping the army cope with rebels in the provinces. He said any cutting down of CHDF forces will be done on a selective basis. Camboa added that there is a plan to separate the constabulary from the regular major services of the Armed Forces, designating

this as the national police. With the PC /Philippine Constabulary/ as the national police, the integrated national police would be known as the local police. /Text/ /Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0800 GMT 24 Jul 86 HK/ 12228

ILO-FUNDED PROJECT LAUNCHED--A project funded by the Ilo has been launched by the University of the Philippines in Kalibo, Aklan. A 1,200 loan /as heard/ from the Ilo aims to boost small-scale industries in the province by increasing production and generation job opportunities. The loan was obtained through representation by labor leader Bonifacio Tupas, officer-in-charge of Aklan Province. Tupas, who is the president of the Trade Union of the Philippines, recently attended the 535 conference at /words indistinct/. /Text/ /Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0900 GMT 25 Jul 86 HK/ 12228

CEBU NPA WARNING--In Cebu City, the New People's Army warned that it would attack military forces and nearby institutions if the military continues its anti-insurgency campaign. The announcement was made available to the local newsmen by the National Democratic Front /NDF/. (Andora Sales), NDF, media officer, said the military threat to fight the NPA is contrary to President Aquino's orders to the Armed Forces to maintain its defensive posture. /Text/ /Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0700 GMT 26 Jul 86 HK/ 12228

UNIDO, NP MAY DEMAND EARLY LOCAL ELECTIONS--The UNIDO /United Nationalist Democratic Organization/ may join the Nacionalista Party /NP/ in a petition calling for early local elections. Marilou Linggad for the details. /Begin Linggad recording/ The NP is launching a drive to obtain 1 million signatures calling for the government to hold elections in November. NP Secretary General Rene Cayetano said there is a lot of discontentment toward the people encircling the president. According to a special assistant to UNIDO Secretary General (Felipe) Juan, UNIDO is disappointed with the OIC /officer-in-charge/ appointments of Local Government Minister Aquilino Pimentel. He said that the best solution is to hold early elections, and that there is a strong move for UNIDO to join forces with the NP. Juan also said that if the OIC problem is not resolved, then, UNIDO may split from the PDP-LABAN /Philippine Democratic Party-Strength of the Nation/. /end recording/ /Text/ /Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 1000 GMT 28 Jul 86 HK/ 12228

RECONCILIATION BODY FOR RETURNED REBELS URGED--Political Affairs Minister Antonio Cuenco recommends the creation of a reconciliation commission to administer rebels who have returned to the fold of the law under the government's rehabilitation program. Cuenco is one of the founders of the Filipino Democratic Party-Lakas ng Bayan /Strength of the Nation/ or PDP-LABAN. In an interview, he said that through the said commission, everyone will know of the government's efforts to assist rebel returnees. /Text/ /Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 28 Jul 86 HK/ 12228

LOCAL HELP AGAINST REBELS ASKED--In Zamboanga City, Southern Command Chief Major General Jose Magno Jr called on local officials to help in the government's counterinsurgency drive. He made the call at the orientation seminar of municipal officers-in-charge in Western Mindanao. Magno said the failure of the government to provide security in the provinces is due to the shortage

of soldiers and police. He added that it is the people themselves who could defend their own homes. /Text/ /Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 28 Jul 86 HK/ 12228

PCHR, DEFENSE MINISTRY MEETING--The Presidential Commission on Human Rights /PCHR/ and officials from the Defense Ministry and military met to discuss investigations of human rights violations. /Begin PCHR Acting Chairman Jose Reyes recording in English/ /words indistinct/ decided to hold the breakfast in our place in order to dispel any suspicions that the civilian authority is not supreme over the military. And the breakfast conference was held to dispel any suspicions that there are differences between the military authorities and us. The discussion at the conference centered upon procedures to maximize cooperation between the PCHR and the military, and the commission has formerly asked its cooperation to investigate complaints of human rights violations. Administrative arrangements have been agreed upon to ensure that the commission is carrying out its functions /words indistinct/. /end recording/ /Announcer/ That was acting Human Rights Commission Chairman Jose B. Reyes. /Text/ /Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 1000 GMT 30 Jul 86 HK/ 12228

SUGAR WORKERS DEMAND AUDIT RELEASE--Sugar workers belonging to the National Congress of Farmers Organizations /NCFO/ are calling for the immediate release of the sugar industry's audit of the P700 million Social Amelioration Fund. The request was made to the Commission on Audit and the Ministry of Labor. The fund is made up of money from 600,000 mill and plantation workers collected in past years. NCFO President Luis Taruc said that (only 50 percent) of P420 million in total collections for crop year 1980-81 have been accounted for. /Text/ /Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0900 GMT 30 Jul 86 HK/ 12228

KIDNAPPED SWISS' LETTER INDICATES CAPTORS NPA--Adelaida Gamboa, the Filipino girlfriend of kidnapped Swiss businessman Hans Kuenzli, disclosed that he believes his kidnappers belong to the NPA and not to the MNLF, as thought by the military. Miss Gamboa said this when she was released by the kidnappers last Friday. She said she has a letter from Kuenzli saying he is /words indistinct/ 4 hours daily. The letter was translated from the German by /name indistinct/, a German national managing the Taza de Oro Hotel where Kuenzli and Gamboa stayed the day before they were kidnappaed. /Text/ /Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0900 GMT 30 Jul 86 HK/ 12228

PRESIDENT MEETS IBM OFFICIALS--President Corazon Aquino expressed confidence in the country's capability to overcome problems confronting the government. In her meeting with representatives of IBM, one of the world's largest corporations, the president said that the determination of the Filipino people will hold the country. The IBM officials, headed by Vice President George Conrade and IBM-Philippine President Roberto (Rumon), went to Malacanang to declare their confidence in the government. A 1-million peso contract was also concluded with IBM to provide learning program for kindergarten students. /Text/ /Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 30 Jul 86 HK/ 12228

NFA URGED TO BUY RICE CORN FROM FARMERS--The National Federation of Farmers' Cooperatives is asking the government to provide the National Food Authority

with funds so it can purchase rice and corn directly from the farmers. Ambrosio (Lumibao), head of the federation, said this would be a way to provide incentives to farmers so as to motivate them to produce higher yields. At present, (Lumibao) said middlemen buy palay from the farmers at P1.70 to P2.20 a kilo. /Being Lumibao) recording/ The NFA should be prepared to buy palay from the farmers. This would mean a better deal for the farmers. Because the price of palay in Central Luzon is depressed, the farmers have no incentive to plant. This is because if prices in Central Luzon and other places are P2.50 to P2.90, they simply lose interest /words indistinct/ because they cannot be assured of profits. /end recording/ /Text/ /Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0700 GMT 31 Jul 86 HK/ 12228

TIME LIMIT FOR FILIPINO WORKERS IN BRUNEI--As of this month, Filipino workers in Brunei will only have 2 more years to stay there. New regulations also state that foreign workers are required to confirm with the Brunei Commission on Immigration and Deportation that they will return home at the end of their period of work. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Manila has asked the Brunei Government to ensure that employers of Filipino workers provide the Brunei labor department with funds for the workers' transportation back to the Philippines. According to /title indistinct/ Benjamin Domingo, at present there are 10,000 Filipinos working in Brunei. /Text/ /Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0800 GMT 31 Jul 86 HK/ 12228

NEGROS MILITARY WARNED--The military has been warned against groups planning to disrupt and divide the new Armed Forces of the Philippines. The warning was given by Negros Occidental Constabulary Commander Colonel Miguel (Corolan) during ceremonies as the military pledged their allegiance to the Freedom Constitution. (Corolan) noted that a new attitude exists between members of the military and the civilian population now that power has been restored to the people. He said he is recommending harsh punishment for any military personnel found breaking the law and abusing their office. /Text/ /Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0800 GMT 31 Jul 86 HK/ 12228

MARCOS FOLLOWERS ENTITLED TO BELIEFS--President Corason Aquino emphasized that everyone enjoys the right to free expression but that no one should be harmed or injured in the process. The president made the statement on her weekly TV program "Dialogue" on Channel 4 referring to the rallies of Marcos loyalists which recently resulted in the mauling and death of a supporter of the president. /Begin Aquino recording/ As far these followers, these followers of Marcos, they are entitled to their beliefs, but they should not harm or injure others. /passage indistinct/ They are not for the restoration of democracy but simply to destabilize the Aquino government and /words indistinct/. /end recording/ /Text/ /Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 31 Jul 86 HK/ 12228

ILOCOS NORTE CURFEW--Officer-in-Charge /sic/ Mayor Jean Aquino of Piddig, Ilocos Norte has stated that there is the implementation of a curfew in the above town. This is in accordance with a resolution represented in a complaint by the Sangguniang bayan /town council/ of Piddig in their last session. The curfew will be from 2400 to 0600. Anyone caught roaming during these hours will be investigated, with the exception of barangay officials who are in

charge of the night patrol. UIC Mayor Aquino said this law was passed after successive rounds of believed members of the NPA abducted two people recently. It was implemented in order to maintain peace and order in Piddig, Ilocos Norte. [Text] [Laoag City Nation Broadcasting Corporation Radio DWRI in Ilocano 2300 GMT 30 Jul 86 HK/ 12228]

REBEL ATTACK IN CAGAYAN--A local constabulary lieutenant was killed and 15 shacks were burned during an attack by rebels in the towns of Lalo and (Bagao), Cagayan. Killed was Philippine Constabulary Lieutenant Romeo (Plesco), officer in charge of the provincial (reaction) force and Lalo police station. He was leading a 30-member patrol team when they were attacked by heavily armed men in Barangay (Calgora), Lalo, Cagayan. The rebels left a trail of bloodstains when they fled. [Text] [Laoag City Nation Broadcasting Corporation DWRI Radio Station in Ilocano 0400 GMT 30 Jul 86 HK/ 12228]

RITUAL TRIBAL KILLINGS--Manila, 14 August (AFP)--Seven more people have been ritually murdered in the southern Philippines, bring the toll in a recent rash of such killings to 20, the official Philippine News Agency (PNA) reported here Thursday. The victims, including two infants, were slain by members of the ATA and Matislog tribes armed with bows, machetes and guns, PNA said. The exact date of the killings was not known. The seven were the latest victims of rampage, begun on 24 July outside Davao City, in which 13 people have been slain. The killings were part of a tribal ritual, called "Pangayao," to avenge the death of eight tribesmen on 16 June, PNA said. The rampaging tribe was reported to number about 60. However, a village official and relative of one of the victims said he believed the killings were politically motivated, because witnesses had told military investigators that one of the killers was a defeated candidate in recent local elections, PNA reported. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 1502 GMT 14 Aug 86 HK/ 12913]

CRACKDOWN ON ILLEGAL STRIKES--President Aquino yesterday [13 August] ordered a crackdown on illegal strikes after a series of work stoppages in the past few months. Presidential spokeswoman Alice Villadolid told reporters President Aquino wanted the labor ministry to be more aggressive in dealing with strikes, particularly those instigated by leftist trade unions. Vice President Salvador Laurel said some strikes were based on ridiculous demands. [Text] [Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 13 Aug 86 HK/ 12913]

THREE PCCG OFFICIALS ACCUSED--The Antigraft League of the Philippines has accused three commissioners of the Presidential Commission on Good Government [PCGG] of involvement in anomalies related to the sequestration of firms. League chairman Crispin T. Reyes refused to identify the three commissioners but he said he will reveal all in ten days. He described his information as a bombshell. Reyes claims there has been unlawful manipulations and instances of big money changing hands in the implementation of PCGG sequestration orders. [Text] [Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 14 Aug 86 HK/ 12913]

PCGG TO CURTAIL REAPPOINTMENT--PCGG [Presidential Commission on Good Government] Commissioner Quintin Doromal said more than 200 task force members and volunteers, fiscal agents and officers-in-charge will not be reappointed. He attributed that to [words indistinct] in the service and the presence of

relatives in the sequestered firms and sequestration cases. [Text] [Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 14 Aug 86 HK] /12913

MUSLIM AUTONOMY ISSUE EXAMINED--Last Monday the Constitutional Commission started the debates on the proposal to grant autonomy to Muslim Mindanao. Domocao Alonto, member of the commission, pointed at the large Muslim audience at the gallery and said, "I assure you that its disapproval is the best guarantee of renewed resistance and warfare." It was not the first time that a Muslim leader was heard to air the threat of warfare whenever some problem affecting Mindanao was being negotiated. And come to think of it, only some Muslim leaders seem to have the habit of making threats. Political leaders from other regions never threaten the national government. They would rather rely on local argument and friendly persuasion. To them, to take up arms against the government, even for bargaining purposes, is unthinkable because they consider themselves as part of the nation. The greater responsibility for nation-building and prosperity falls on the local leaders, who must tirelessly argue the case of their constituents before higher authorities and who must counsel prudence, in keeping with a religious culture. More can be gained by presenting the case of government neglect of the remote provinces than by blackmail. No administration in this country has succumbed to blackmail, and while all administrations have sought to avoid bloodshed, not one has given in to the threat of force by disgruntled elements. [Editorial: "Threats of Violence"] [Text] [Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 13 Aug 86 p 6 HK] /12913

REORGANIZATION OF INFORMATION MINISTRY--Veteran Journalist Teodoro Benigno will be named President Aquino's press secretary within the week, Palace sources said yesterday. Senior Palace aides said Benigno, Manila bureau chief of the AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE, had accepted the President's invitation to join the government. Sources noted, however, that Rene Saguisay will stay as presidential spokesman, while Information Minister Teodoro Locsin Jr. will work full-time as head of the Presidential Center for Special Studies (PCSS), the government's "political think tank." As part of the ongoing reorganization, the Information Ministry will be abolished. A Government Information Office, to be headed by mass communications professor Benjamin Lozano, will be formed to take over the National Media Production Center and the Bureau of National and Foreign Information, sources said. The state-run Maharlika Broadcasting System [MBS] will be allowed to run People Television 4 and Radyo ng Bayan as a separate government corporation, sources said. The Palace sources also said that the government will retain the PHILIPPINES NEW AGENCY [PNA] as an independent organization. MBS and PNA had been placed under the Office of Media Affairs under deposed President Marcos and later under the Information Ministry by the new government. [Text] [Quezon City ANG PANAYAGANG MALAYA in English 5 Aug 86 p 2 HK] /12913

COAL-FIRED POWER PLANT--The National Power Corporation [NPC] will shop around in Austria and Russia late this year for a suitable coal-fired power plant with turn-key financing to replace the \$2.2 billion Bataan nuclear plant which was mothballed by the government, NPC Chairman Edgardo Espirito said the other day. The need to start construction of an alternative power plant by the first quarter of 1987 is very urgent because power shortages are expected to hit Luzon in 1990 if an alternative plant is not set up immediately, Espirito

said. Espiritu, who is president of the Metropolitan Bank and Trust Co., said the 300-megawatt coal plant which will cost about \$300 million will likely be set up in Calaca, Batangas, alongside the first coal plant which is now operating there. He said NPC will look for the best possible financing for the project by allowing interested foreign parties to bid for the construction and financing of the project. NPC will make sure that the coal plant will be able to use locally-available coal instead of one which will depend partly on imported coal to operate, he said. Espiritu added that a second 300-megawatt plant will be sufficient to replace the nuclear plant which was intended to produce 300 megawatts of power. [Text] [Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 14 Aug 86 p 17 HK] /12913

MARCOS' SWISS ASSETS--Manila, 14 August (AFP)--Swiss banks are expected to turn over to the Philippine Government close to one billion dollars in deposits of deposed President Ferdinand Marcos, a U.S. lawyer hired by Manila said here Thursday. Peter Hoets, a lawyer who is helping a presidential commission recover Mr Marcos's alleged ill-gotten wealth stashed in Switzerland, told reporters: "if everything goes right, I think it will be close to a billion dollars." The lawyer was speaking after the head of the presidential commission, Jovito Salonga told a businessman's club that the money would be turned over "in a few months." Mr Hoets said the Swiss "have reacted positively" to the evidence submitted to them by the Philippine Government. Mr Salonga noted in his speech that "in an unprecedented act, the Swiss Government froze and sequestered..all the assets of Marcos, Mrs Marcos, their cronies, and their business associates." "There is good reason to hope that in the very near future, we may have the first deliveries of the Marcos deposits from Switzerland. That could be a first in the history of Switzerland," he added. Mr Salonga did not mention any amount, saying his lawyers did not want him to give an estimate for fear of error. Mr Marcos, who fled to Hawaii during February's revolt, denies stealing anything from his country during his 20 year rule. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 1258 GMT 14 Aug 86 HK] /12913

CSO: 4200/1327

BRIEFS

VANUATU WANTS SECURITY FORCE--Suva--Vanuatu wants the South Pacific forum nations to set up an armed regional security force. Vanuatu Prime Minister Father Walter Lini said an armed South Pacific regional force would enhance security and strengthen the region's identity in the eyes of the world. Speaking to journalists at the forum's annual conference here, Father Lini said the idea of a regional force has been suggested at previous forums, but he hoped this time the idea could be taken further. Father Lini's comments emerged among other signs of a general concern with regional security issues. Father Lini said he viewed Australia and New Zealand as part of the South Pacific, but didn't believe others saw them that way. Both countries were viewed in international forums as part of Europe, he said. [By Tony Garnier] [Excerpts] [Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 9 Aug 86 p 7 HK] /12232

CSO: 4200/1326

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

SOVIET WITHDRAWAL FROM DRA CALLED DECEPTION

BK020024 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
1 Aug 86

[Station commentary: "The Soviet Statement on Withdrawing Six Regiments of Soviet Forces From Afghanistan Means Nothing"]

[Text] On 28 July, Soviet leader Gorbachev said that before the end of this year the Soviet Union will withdraw six regiments of its aggressor forces from Afghanistan. Gorbachev added that this Soviet act is to advance a political solution for the Afghan issue.

This is pure deceptive propaganda. The Soviet Union, committing aggression against Afghanistan, and Vietnam, committing aggression [against] Cambodia, share the same deceptive and tricky feature. Due to the international community's condemnation and demand, for the withdrawal of their aggressor forces from Afghanistan and Cambodia, the Soviet Union and Vietnam have been carrying out propaganda activities to dupe people into believing that they are going to withdraw this or that number of their forces from Cambodia and Afghanistan to:

1. Lessen international pressure.
2. Cover up their failure on the battlefields in Afghanistan and Cambodia.
3. Make people believe that they want to pull their aggressor forces out of Afghanistan and Cambodia and resolve these two issues politically. Through this, they hope that they can pressure people into accepting their condition--that is, to stop supporting resistance forces in Afghanistan and Cambodia so that they can destroy the resistance movements in the two countries and occupy them forever.

However, no one believes the Soviet Union and Vietnam. In Cambodia, along with the propaganda that so many tens of thousands of soldiers have been withdrawn, new soldiers and new weapons and tanks have been flowing into the country. The Vietnamese have intensified and escalated their war to massacre the Cambodian people. In Afghanistan, the number of Soviet troops is increasing, from 80,000 in 1979 to more than 100,000 at the present time. However, despite these reinforcements, the Soviet Union and Vietnam have failed to achieve their

aggressive ambitions. On the contrary, they have been bogged down even more in Afghanistan and in Cambodia. Their aggressive forces have been depleted by attacks from Afghan and Cambodian resistance forces.

In this situation, would the Soviet Union and Vietnam dare withdraw some troops from Afghanistan and Cambodia? Certainly not. They will only send more reinforcements to improve their position in these two countries.

Therefore, the Soviet statement on withdrawing troops from Afghanistan, like the Vietnamese statement on withdrawing troops from Cambodia, means nothing. It is meant to dupe people and cover up the Soviet defeat in Afghanistan and reflects no goodwill to advance a political solution to the Afghan issue. The world clearly realizes that if the Soviet Union genuinely wants to resolve the Afghan issue, it should withdraw all its troops from Afghanistan and let the Afghan people decide their destiny themselves without any outside interference in accordance with UN resolutions.

This is the correct and just solution to resolve the Afghan issue politically.

/12232

CSO: 4212/94

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

PHNOM PENH PEOPLE'S LETTER ON DENYING AID TO PRK

BK040154 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in
Cambodian 2315 GMT 4 Aug 86

["Letter From the People of Phnom Penh Sent to the Voice of the National Army
Through National Army Units Launching Activities on the North Phnom Penh
battlefield"; dated 1 August]

[Text] To the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea:

We would like the government to please tell the world not to give aid to the
Vietnamese puppets in Phnom Penh.

At the order of the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors and race exterminators, the
Vietnamese puppets in Phnom Penh have been calling for world aid. We, the
people in Phnom Penh, strongly oppose this request because the aid sent to the
Vietnamese puppets in Phnom Penh has all fallen into the hands of the Vietnam-
ese aggressor troops occupying Cambodia. Since the aid given by the world has
fallen into the hands of the Vietnamese aggressors, they have thus been able
to further occupy Cambodia and cause great destruction to the Cambodian nation
and people.

We, the people in Phnom Penh and elsewhere throughout the country, have been
suffering miserably since the time the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors invaded and
occupied Cambodia. Everyday, the Vietnamese aggressors commit crimes against
our Cambodian people. They have tried to starve us to death, massacred,
arrested, detained, robbed, and confiscated our property, raped our women,
driven our people from their home and sent Vietnamese nationals to take over
our houses and property, and recruited our people, young and old and male and
female alike, from the age of 13 to 50 and sent them to work hard and die along
the western border in accordance with their K-5 recruitment plan. Moreover,
they have forced each Cambodian family to feed five or six families of Vietnam-
ese nationals. So long as the more than 100,000 Vietnamese aggressor troops
are occupying our country and controlling our people, how can this aid reach
the hands of the Cambodian people? Where does this aid go to? This aid
will certainly fall into the hands of the Vietnamese aggressor troops. As has
happened during the past several years, world aid meant for the Cambodian people
has almost all fallen into the hands of the Vietnamese aggressor troops.

The most effective measure to save the Cambodian people throughout the country from famine and misery is for the world to exert all forms of pressure on the Vietnamese aggressors and race exterminators in order to force them to quickly withdraw all their aggressor troops from Cambodia. Only by so doing will the Cambodian people be saved from famine and misery and will Cambodia and the Cambodian race survive as one nation in the world. [Dated] 1 August 1986

[Signed] The people of Phnom Penh

/12232

CSO: 4212/94

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

ROUNDUP OF VONADK BATTLE REPORTS

25-31 July

BK010924 [Editorial Report] (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian broadcast the following battle reports during the reporting period 25-31 July:

At 2315 GMT on 25 July, VONADK reports that DK forces attacked and occupied a township south of Takhmau on 10 July; attacked a Vietnamese position in Kandal Soteng District on 14 July and a platoon position south of Takhmau on 15 July; and conducted various activities on the northwest Phnom Penh, South Phnom Penh, Koh Kong Leu, south Sisophon, and Pursat battlefields between 10 and 23 July, killing 54 and wounding 41 enemy soldiers; destroying 36 weapons, a paddy warehouse, a rice stock, 19 large boats, 15 motorboats, 7 barracks, and some ammunition and materiel; and seizing 21 weapons, 9 motor boats, and some ammunition and war materiel.

In a report broadcast at 2315 GMT on 26 July, VONADK says that DK forces attacked Krang Trayoeng town on Route 4 and dismantled Vietnamese administrative networks in Krang Ampil commune in Kompong Speu Province on 22 July; dismantled administrative networks in Chhuk and Tuk Meas Districts in Kampot Province and in Kampong Svay District, Kompong Thom Province, between 17 and 18 July; and conducted various operations on the Stung Treng, Ratanakiri, Kompong Thom, Kampot, Koh Kong, and Pailin battlefields between 15 and 22 July, killing 33 and wounding 29 enemy soldiers; dismantled administrative networks in 16 villages; destroying 7 guns, 3 commune offices, a sawmill, a warehouse, 2 Vietnamese commanders' residences, and some war materiel; seizing 5 guns and some war materiel; and liberating 2 villages on the Kompong Speu battlefield.

At 2315 GMT on 27 July, VONADK reports that DK forces in Phnom Penh lobbed hand grenades at a group of Vietnamese soldiers in a restaurant west of Phsa Thmei market on 17 July; attacked Vietnamese administrative networks in Rung Chrey Commune in Vavet District on 22 July, in Battambang District between 18 and 24 July, in Sopheas Commune on the Kompong Cham battlefield between 23 and 24 July, and in villages in Moung District between 17 and 21 July; and conducted other activities on the Moung-Pursat, Kompong Speu, Kompong Chhnang, Siem Reap, Kompong Thom, Koh Kong Kraom, and Samlot battlefields between 6 and 25 July, killing or wounding 89 Vietnamese soldiers; dismantling administrative networks in 4 communes and 10 villages; destroying a commune office building, a warehouse,

and a barrack; seizing 2 weapons; and liberating 14 villages on the Battambang battlefield and 10 villages on the Kompong Cham battlefield.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 28 July reports that DK forces attacked and liberated Thmar Puok District seat on 20 July; dismantled Vietnamese administrative networks in communes and villages in Tuk Meas District on 19 and 20 July, in Kong Pisei District on 19 July, in Baray District on 23 July, and in Kompong Tralach District on 7 July; and conducted other activities on the Samlot and Sisophon battlefields between 19 and 24 July, killing or wounding 70 enemy soldiers; destroying 2 commune offices and administrative networks in 5 villages, a district office building, 22 assorted guns, an ammunition depot, a warehouse, a gasoline tanker, a cloth warehouse, a district chief's house, 3 commune chiefs' houses, a truck, telegraphic equipment, a telephone set, a typewriter, a protector, a rice mill, 25 motorcycles, 2 bicycles, and some war materiel; seizing 13 weapons, 2 bicycles and some war materiel; and liberating 12 villages and 13,350 people on the north Sisophon battlefield, 3 villages on the Kompong Chhnang battlefield, and 4 villages on the Kompong Thom battlefield.

On 29 July at 2315 GMT VONADK reports that DK soldiers lobbed grenades on Vietnamese soldiers in movie halls in Battambang town on 22 and 23 July; dismantled administrative networks in Battambang District on 29 July, in Sisophon district on 10 July, in Chhuk District on 19 July, in Tuk Meas District on 22 July; ambushed a Vietnamese battalion in Preah Net Preah District on 15 July and at Hill 402 on 26 July; and conducted various activities on the Battambang, south Sisophon, north Sisophon, Kampot, Koh Eng Leu, Pailin, Leach, and Siem Reap battlefields between 12 and 27 July, killing 56 and wounding 72 Vietnamese soldiers; dismantling administrative networks in 8 villages; destroying 13 weapons, a rice mill, 3 barracks, and some war materiel; and seizing 4 weapons, some ammunition, and some war materiel.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 30 July reports that DK forces attacked and dismantled Vietnamese administrative networks in Moung District on 23 July, in Role P'ier District on 24 July, in Bariba District on 19 July, in Preah Net Preah District on 20 July, and in Baray District on 24 July; and conducted various activities on the south Sisophon, Moung, Kompong Chhnang, north Sisophon, and Kompong Thom battlefields between 19 and 26 July, killing 24 and wounding 32 enemy soldiers; dismantling administrative networks in 4 communes and 4 villages; destroying 2 village offices, 6 weapons, and 12 barracks; and liberating 12 villages on the Moung battlefield, 2 villages on the north Sisophon battlefield, and 7 villages on the Kompong Thom battlefield.

At 2315 GMT on 31 July VONADK reports that DK soldiers lobbed hand grenades at a group of Vietnamese soldiers in an area west of Kirirom movie hall in Phnom Penh on 15 July; attacked and dismantled Vietnamese administrative networks in Prey Net District on 25 July; and conducted various activities on the Pailin, south Sisophon, and Koh Kong battlefields between 21 and 29 July, killing or wounding 49 enemy soldiers; destroying administrative authorities in a village; and seizing a quantity of ammunition.

1-7 August

BK080422 [Editorial Report] (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian broadcast the following battle reports during the reporting period 1-7 August:

VONADE AT 2315 GMT on 1 August reports that between 17 and 28 July DK forces on Siem Reap, Kratie, Kompong Cham, Kompong Chhnang, Samlot, Kompong Thom, and Kampot battlefields killed 31 Vietnamese soldiers; wounded 32 others; dispersed 2 commune and 3 village administrative apparatuses; destroyed 19 guns, 1 commune office building, 1 truck, 3 motorboats, 1 boat, 9 barracks, and some war materiel; and seized 8 guns, 1 bicycle, 2 motorboats, and some ammunition and war materiel.

According to VONADK at 2315 GMT on 2 August, the DK forces broke up commune administrative apparatuses in Chheuteal on Battambang battlefield, in Baray District on Kompong Thom battlefield, and in Santuk District on Kompong Thom battlefield on 27 July and conducted various guerrilla activities on the north-western Phnom Penh, Kompong Speu, and Sisophon battlefields between 17 and 27 July, killing or wounding 27 Vietnamese soldiers; destroying 6 village administrative networks, 2 guns, and 1 truck; seizing some ammunition and war materiel; and liberating 3 villages on Battambang battlefield.

at 2315 GMT on 3 August, VONADK reports that DK forces attacked Spoe township in Chanka Leu District on 29 July; dismantled the Vietnamese village and commune administrative networks in Prey Phhor District on 25 July, and in Puk District on 13 July, in Battambang District on 28 July; ambushed 2 Vietnamese boats in Sre Ambel District on 27 July, a platoon on South Sisophon battlefield on 26 July, and a battalion in Puok District on 17 July; and conducted various other guerrilla activities on Kompong Cham, Siem Reap, West Battambang, Koh Kong Kraom, south Sisophon, Pailin, and western Leach battlefields between 12 and 29 July, killing or wounding 93 Vietnamese soldiers; destroying 2 commune and 2 village administrative networks, 17 weapons, 1 commune office building, 2 boats, and some war materiel; and liberating 8 villages on Kompong Cham battlefield and 2 villages on Siem Reap battlefield.

According to VONADK at 2315 GMT on 4 August, DK forces attacked the Vietnamese villages and commune administrative networks in Prey Chhor District on Kompong Cham battlefield on 25 and 27 July and in Moung District on Moung-Pursat battlefield on 28 and 30 July, ambushed 2 Vietnamese battalions in Preah Net Preah District on north Sisophon battlefield on 27 July and a Vietnamese platoon on Kompong Speu battlefield on 23 July; and conducted various other guerrilla activities on Moung-Pursat and Koh Kong Leu battlefields between 23 July and 1 August, killing or wounding 52 enemy soldiers; destroying 9 village administrative networks, 6 guns, 5 barracks, and some war materiel; and seizing 5 guns and some war materiel.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 5 August that DK forces attacked the Santuk District seat on 1 August and the Vietnamese village and commune administrative networks in Baray District on 30 July, in Puok District on 23 July, in Stoeng Trang District on 31 July, and in Sangke District on 30 July; ambushed Vietnamese regiments and

a Battalion on South Sisophon battlefield on 18 July, a battalion in Tuck District on 2 August, a company unit in Baray District on 29 July, and a battalion position in Thmar Puok District on 25 July; and conducted other guerrilla activities on Kompong Thom, Siem Reap, Kompong Cham, Battambang, and South Thang battlefields between 21 July and 7 August, killing 91 and wounding 89 enemy soldiers; destroying 4 commune and 1 village administrative network, 17 weapons, 3 commune office buildings, 1 tank of gasoline, 1 rice stock, 11 barracks, and some weapons and war materiel; seizing 49 weapons, 1 telephone, and some ammunition and war materiel; and liberating 10 villages on Kompong Thom battlefield and 10 villages on Kompong Cham battlefield.

VONADE at 2315 GMT on 6 August reports that DK forces lobbed hand grenades at the Soviet advisers' quarters in Battambang town on 2 August; ambushed a cargo train in Prey Nop District on 1 August; attacked the Vietnamese village and commune administrative networks in Prey Nop District on 15, 24, and 25 July, in Kampot District on 20 July, in Thpong District on 24 July and 1 August, and in Baray District on 31 July; and conducted various other guerrilla activities on northwest Phnom Penh, Kompong Som, west Kampot, Kompong Thom, Peam Ta, Sisophon, and Koh Kong Leu battlefields between 11 July and 3 August. They killed 69 and wounded 63 Vietnamese soldiers; destroyed 3 commune and 5 village administrative apparatuses, 11 weapons, 1 commune office, 1 locomotive, 11 train cars, 10,000 liters of gasoline, 1 truck, 1 piece of telegraphic equipment, 1 telephone, 2 barracks, and some war materiel; seized 4 weapons and some ammunition and war materiel; and liberated 2 villages on Kompong Som battlefield, 2 villages on west Kampot battlefield, and 5 villages on Kompong Thom battlefield.

VONADE at 2315 GMT on 7 August reports that DK forces attacked Treng township on Pailin battlefield on 2 August; dismantled Vietnamese commune and village administrations in Samraong District on southwest Phnom Penh battlefield on 1 August, in Tuck Phos District on Kompong Chhnang battlefield on 23 July, and in Chhn District on Kampot battlefield on 29 July; ambushed a Vietnamese company in Pailin District on northwest Phnom Penh battlefield on 1 August; attacked a Vietnamese company position at Anlung Chrey in Thpong District on northwest Phnom Penh battlefield on 29 July; and conducted other guerrilla activities in Pailin, Kompong Chhnang, Peam Ta, and Kompong Speu battlefields from 22 July to 4 August, killing or wounding 121 Vietnamese soldiers; destroying 7 village administrative networks, 14 guns, 1 C-25 radio, and 6 barracks; seizing 7 guns and some war materiel; and liberating 4 villages on Pailin battlefield.

8-14 August

BS137903 [Editorial Report] (Classification) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian monitored by Bangkok Bureau for the reporting period 8-14 August reports the following:

VONADE at 2315 GMT on 8 August reports that DK forces dismantled Vietnamese administrative networks in villages and communes of Sankh District on 3 and 4 August, in Meas District on 4 August; attacked a Vietnamese platoon position in Peam Ek Commune on the Battambang battlefield on 1 August; and conducted various other guerrilla activities on the south Sisophon and Koh Kong Eras battlefields between 31 July and 7 August, killing or wounding 31 Vietnamese soldiers.

destroying 6 village and 1 commune administrative networks, 3 guns, 1 commune office building, 1 truck, and some ammunition and war materiel; seizing 1 gun and some ammunition and war materiel; and liberating 2 villages on the Battambang battlefield.

VONAGE at 2315 GMT on 9 August reports that DK National Army broke up and dispersed Vietnamese commune administration in Lvea Commune, Chamka Leu District, Kompong Cham battlefield on 24 July, a village administration in Amleang Commune, Thpoma District, northwest Phnom Penh battlefield on 5 August, and a village administration in Baray District, Kompong Thom battlefield on 22 July; and conducted other guerrilla activities in Phnum Srok District, Kompong Thom, northwest Phnom Penh, and Kompong Speu between 13 July and 6 August, killing 59 and wounding 43 Vietnamese soldiers, dispersing and breaking up 1 commune administration and 2 Village administrations, destroying 1 commune office building, 13 guns, 1 trucks, 3 barracks, and some ammunition and war materiel, and liberating 3 villages on the Kompong Cham battlefield.

VONAGE at 2315 GMT on 10 August reports that DK forces dismantled Vietnamese village and commune administrative apparatuses in Bakan and Moug Districts on the Moug-Pursat battlefield between 27 July and 5 August and in Rolea Pier District of Kompong Chhnang battlefield on 27 July; cut railroad track at river between Kouk Trom and Kbal Gay on the Moug-Pursat battlefield on 28 July; set ablaze 2 Vietnamese trucks on the Samlot battlefield on 29 and 31 July; and conducted various other guerrilla activities on the Samlot, Moug-Pursat, and Sisophon battlefields between 28 July and 6 August, killing or wounding 59 Vietnamese soldiers; destroying 12 village and 1 commune administrative apparatuses, 4 guns, 1 commune office building, 240 meters of railroad track, 3 trucks, 12 barracks, and some war materiel; seizing some war materiel; and liberating 4 villages on the Moug-Pursat battlefield.

VONAGE at 2315 GMT on 11 August reports that DK National Army attacked a township in Stoeng Trang District on 7 August, dismantled village and commune administrative networks in Prey Chhor and Baray Districts on 1, 3, and 7 August; advanced a battalion in Pook District on 1 August and a regiment on the west Battambang battlefield on 5 August; and conducted other guerrilla activities on the Pean Ta, Siem Reap, Kompong Cham, Kompong Thom, west Battambang, north Sisophon, South Sisophon, and Pailin battlefields between 17 July and 8 August, killing 89 Vietnamese soldiers and wounding 79 others; dismantling 3 commune and 16 village administrative apparatuses; destroying 3 weapons, a commune office, a guard post, and some ammunition and war materiel; seizing some ammunition and materiel; and liberating 4 villages on the Kompong Cham battlefield and 10 villages on the Kompong Thom battlefield.

VONAGE at 2315 GMT on 12 August reports that DK forces dismantled Vietnamese administrative networks in Baray District on 8 August, in Stoeng Trang District on 9 August, in Kompong Thom District between 27 and 29 July, in Chhuk District on 7 August, in Kampot District on 28 July and 4 August, and in Eang Pisei District on 4-5 August; and conducted other guerrilla activities on the Kompong Cham, Kompong Thom, west Battambang, north Sisophon, and west Battambang battlefields between 27 July and 8 August, killing 18 Vietnamese soldiers and wounding 25 others; dismantling the administrative networks in 2 communes and 40 villages;

destroying a warehouse, a 10-meter bridge, and some war materiel; seizing 12 weapons and some ammunition and some materiel; and liberating 10 villages on the Kompong Thom battlefield.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 13 August reports that DK forces dismantled Vietnamese administrative networks in Samraong Tong District on 8 August, in Thpong District on 8 August, in Baray District on 10 August, in Kompong Svay District on 7 August, in Chhak District on 1 August, and in Sangke District on 6 August; ambushed a truck on route 4 on 9 August; and conducted other guerrilla activities in the northwest Phnom Penh, southwest Phnom Penh, Kompong Thom, Battambang, north Sisophon, and Pailin battlefields between 25 July and 10 August, killing 33 and wounding 36 Vietnamese soldiers; dismantling administrative networks in 13 villages and 2 communes; destroying 2 weapons, 2 commune offices, a truck, a barracks, and some materiel; seizing some materiel, and liberating 3 villages and 180 inhabitants on the Kompong Thom battlefield.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 14 August reports that DK forces launched a three-pronged commando attack on Battambang town's Vietnamese division and police command on 11 August; dispersed and broke up village administrations in Kompong Thom town in Chamka Leu District, and in Santuk District on 2-3 August; and attacked Vietnamese forces and positions in Oddar Meanchey, Kok Kong Leu, Pursat, Kompong Sam, Kompong Chhnang, south Sisophon, Peam Ta, and north Sisophon between 27 July and 9 August, killing 63 and wounding 75 Vietnamese soldiers, dispersing or destroying 18 village administrative apparatuses, destroying 31 guns, a war materiel warehouse, a garment depot, 3 brick houses sheltering the Vietnamese provincial police office, 15 barracks, and some war materiel; and seizing 10 guns and some war materiel.

/12112

CSO: 4212/94

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VONADK REPORTS TOTAL SRV CASUALTIES IN JULY

RR020324 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in
Cambodian 2315 GMT 1 Aug 86

["Tally of the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressor troops' losses in July 1986
on all battlefields throughout the country"]

[Text] 1. The Koh Kong-Kompong Som battlefield: 164 killed, 172 wounded,
total 336.

2. The Leach-Peam Ta battlefield: 41 killed, 37 wounded, total 78.

3. The Samlot battlefield: 133 killed, 140 wounded

4. The Paillin battlefield: 171 killed, 234 wounded, total 405.

5. The South Sisophon battlefield: 132 killed, 129 wounded, total 261.

6. The North Sisophon battlefield: 160 killed, 186 wounded, total 346.

7. The Battambang City and Battambang City vicinity battlefield: 80 killed,
103 wounded, total 183

8. The Siem Reap-Route 6 battlefield: 110 killed, 86 wounded, total 196.

9. The Kompong Thom-Kompong Cham battlefield: 91 killed, 118 wounded,
total 209.

10. The Moung-Pursat battlefield: 87 killed, 105 wounded, total 192.

11. The Kompong Chhnang battlefield: 30 killed, 25 wounded, total 55.

12. The Tonle Sap battlefield: 31 killed, 23 wounded, total 54.

13. The Phnom Penh City and Phnom Penh City vicinity battlefield: 165 killed,
150 wounded, total 315.

14. The southwestern battlefield: 54 killed, 61 wounded, total 115.

15. The northeastern and eastern battlefield: 43 killed, 9 wounded, total 52.

In total, during July we killed 1,492 Vietnamese enemy aggressors and wounded
1,008 others for a total of 3,070 casualties. We also captured four alive.

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

SEV SECURITY SITUATION JUDGED HARD TO CONTROL

BR020390 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in
Cambodian 2315 DMT 1 Aug 86

[Text] The people and Cambodian soldiers are closely cooperating with the DK National Army in attacking the Vietnamese enemy aggressor forces in Phnom Penh. This was illustrated in the following events: on 15 and 17 July 1986 with the cooperation of the people, Cambodian soldiers, and security forces in Phnom Penh, the DK National Army lobbed grenades at Vietnamese commanders and their men west of the central market and west of the Kirirom movie theatre, killing 10 and wounding 11.

Following the attacks by our National Army in Phnom Penh, the security situation of the Vietnamese enemy in Phnom Penh became utterly chaotic. The panic-stricken Vietnamese authorities imposed a curfew from dusk to dawn. Observers noted that the DK National Army's attacks, conducted in coordination with the people and Cambodian soldiers against the Vietnamese enemy in Phnom Penh City, are part of the mounting and intensifying attacks launched since the 8th dry season. The DK National Army has closely cooperated with the Cambodian people, Cambodian soldiers, militiamen, and commune and village administrative agents forcibly drafted into their service by the Vietnamese authorities, intensifying accurate hits against Vietnamese strategic points everywhere in the country. At the same time, the security situation of the Vietnamese enemy in Phnom Penh as well as in the provincial cities has become increasingly difficult to control. Everywhere, guerrillas in cooperation with local population have been reported very actively conducting activities against the Vietnamese.

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CSO: 4117/94

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VODK ON INCREASING OPPOSITION TO SRV AGGRESSION

BK040848 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
3 Aug 86

[Station commentary: "Only Unity In the Struggle Against the Vietnamese Aggressors Can Ensure the Survival of the Cambodian Race and Nation"]

[Text] During the past almost 8 years, the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors have been implementing a policy of indiscriminately killing the Cambodian people. The entire Cambodian nation--young or old, male, female, relatives of Cambodian soldiers, militiamen, and various officials forced to serve to the Vietnamese--have suffered from these barbarous and savage Vietnamese activities. They have been arrested, tortured, drafted, subject to forced labor, and maltreated in every way. During the past almost 8 years, millions of Cambodians have been massacred by the Vietnamese.

These painful events have been witnessed by Cambodian soldiers, militiamen, and village and commune officials forced to serve the Vietnamese. They themselves and their friends have been massacred, arrested, and tortured by the Vietnamese. These events have shown that the Vietnamese do not love or need any Cambodian. The Vietnamese kill Cambodians indiscriminately in accordance with their policy of exterminating the Cambodian race and annexing Cambodia. That is why Cambodian soldiers, militiamen, and officials forced to serve the Vietnamese agree that only unity among themselves in the struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors can ensure the survival of Cambodia and all Cambodians.

This is the best path for all Cambodians to take. It is with this thought in mind that Cambodian soldiers, militiamen, and various officials forced to serve in the Vietnamese [?army] have united in the struggle against the Vietnamese and cooperated with our Democratic Kampuchean National Army in energetically fighting against the Vietnamese aggressors everywhere. On 10 July, our compatriots and Cambodian soldiers south of Takhmau town cooperated with our national army in attacking and liberating Choung Leap township 9 km south of Takhmau. We killed or wounded 30 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and destroyed or seized many weapons and material. On 15 July, a platoon of Cambodian soldiers posted in Mondolkiri revolted, killing four Vietnamese soldiers and wounding two and the fled. On 16 July, a battalion of Cambodian soldiers, 19th battalion posted at the Kampong Thom-Siem Reap-Preah Vihear road junction, revolted and killed

four and wounded six Vietnamese soldiers; some Cambodian soldiers joined our national army while others returned home taking with them weapons and hand grenades. On 20 July, a group of Cambodian soldiers in Battambang town mutilated, killing nine and wounding six Vietnamese soldiers near Battambang town movie house before joining our national army and guerrillas. On 15 July, Cambodian security agents set up to serve the Vietnamese in Phnom Penh, cooperated with our commandos in lobbing grenades into Kirirom movie house west of Phnom Penh, killing 12 Vietnamese soldiers, including a captain and 2 lieutenants, and wounding 4 Vietnamese experts posted in Phnom Penh, and so on.

These activities by our compatriots have been greatly supported and praised by our Democratic Kampuchean National Army and Cambodian people. Our national army and people appeal to other Cambodian soldiers, militiamen, and administrative personnel forced to serve the Vietnamese in other areas to follow the example of Cambodian soldiers cited above and carry out activities to fight the Vietnamese aggressors vigorously to contribute to quickly ending the great suffering of our people. Only in this way can our Cambodian race and nation survive and our people survive in honor as an independent nation with the right to determine its destiny like other nations and people the world over.

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CSO: 4212/94

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VONADK--DK'S IENG THIRITH WELCOMES JAPANESE VISITORS

BK020504 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in
Cambodian 2315 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Text] A 14-member Japanese delegation of the committee organizing the International Conference on Kampuchea headed by Mrs (Yasuyo Kawata), an author, visited a DK base 29-31 July 1986. Upon arrival, the delegation was most warmly welcomed by cadres from the ministry concerned.

On the afternoon of 29 July, Mrs Ieng Thirith, chairman of the DK Red Cross, most cordially received the friendly delegation at the reception center. She briefed the delegation on the current situation of the national liberation and race-preserving war of the Cambodian people, on the CGDK's 8-point proposals, and on the assessment of the situation in post-Le Duan Vietnam. The chairman of the DK Red Cross told the delegation that no changes have been observed since Le Duan's death. Vietnam continues to occupy Democratic Kampuchea, to nurture the ambition of swallowing up Cambodia, and to reject the 8-point proposals. The Cambodian people are forced to continue their war until the Vietnamese enemies are driven out of their sacred Cambodian land.

On 30 July, the Japanese friends visited the Ta Ngok Camp and a people's village. The responsible officials and inhabitants of the village warmly and wholeheartedly welcomed the friendly delegation. In the talks with the village leaders, the Japanese friends said they were deeply moved by the misery of our people. The head of the delegation said: The eyes of the Cambodian children I met reflected their fighting spirit and the glow of their confidence in the radiant future of Cambodia.

The Japanese friends donated medicine and a sum of money to Democratic Kampuchea.

After successfully completing its visit, the friendly Japanese delegation returned home safely on the morning of 31 July.

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CS0: 4212/94

'ALL-ROUND COOPERATION' BETWEEN 3 FIGHTING FORCES LAUDED

BK060458 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
5 Aug 86

[Station commentary: "The All-Round Cooperation Among the Three Forces Fighting the Vietnamese Enemy Aggressors Is Increasingly Getting Better"]

[Text] Over the past dry season and the beginning of this rainy season, Cambodian tripartite resistance forces have intensified all-round cooperation in the struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and race exterminators. In the military, diplomatic, and political fields, our tripartite forces have cooperated in our activities and achieved better results. Through cooperation, our tripartite forces have become more understanding of one another, and mutual confidence has increased.

In the military field, the CGDK's tripartite forces have increased cooperation in fighting against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors on every battlefield, such as in Battambang, Pursat, Oddar MEanchey, Siem Reap, Kompong Thom, and Kompong Cham Provinces. We have provided mutual assistance and support and information, food supplies, and ammunition to one another. We have closely cooperated in the struggle against the Vietnamese. We have discussed and ironed out any problems with mutual understanding. Along with this, the three ministers in charge of military cooperation of the CGDK regularly meet to discuss and review the military situation and further promote cooperation.

On 31 July, the three ministers in charge of military cooperation of the CGDK met at their ordinary session and exchanged views on cooperation on battlefields and reviewed past results. The three ministers also discussed the military program for the end of the 8th rainy season aimed at cooperating with one another to thwart every Vietnamese maneuver.

On the diplomatic front, the three tripartite forces have also cooperated in carrying out activities to explain to the international community about the Vietnamese aggression in Cambodia and the CGDK 8-point proposal to resolve the cambodian issue politically, and have received greater support and sympathy from the international community. Examples are the two visits by the CGDK delegation led by the Vice President Khieu Samphan to various countries in Africa. Because of our good cooperation, we have scored the following results:

1. Militarily, we have struggled more vigorously against the Vietnamese on the battlefield and killed increasing number of Vietnamese soldiers.

2. Politically, people inside the country have welcomed us. Cambodian soldiers, militiamen, and officials forced to serve the Vietnamese have also welcomed us and cooperated with us in fighting against the Vietnamese aggressors. This is also a way to fight and destroy the Vietnamese maneuver which attempts to break and split our tripartite resistance forces, weaken us, destroy us, and exterminate our Cambodian race.

3. In the international arena, our friends and peace- and justice-loving countries the world over also are happy and satisfied with our CGDK unity and cooperation which are getting closer and stronger. This has led them to further support and assist our CGDK politically, morally, and materially.

Based on these fine results, our three resistance forces pledge to strengthen and expand our all-round cooperation further, particularly uniting and intensifying our guerrilla activities throughout the country and thwarting every Vietnamese maneuver--such as draft, forced labor in Western Cambodia according to the A-5 plan, plunder of our people's paddy, restriction on our people's movement to earn their living, levy of taxes, and so on. All of us pledge to consider national interests as sacred and strive to increase all-round cooperation with a spirit of great national unity until completely liberating our fatherland.

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CSO: 4212/94

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VODK ON DK FORCES' ANTI-SRV BATTLE SUCCESSSES

BK130803 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
12 Aug 86

[Station commentary: "Our National Army's and Guerrillas' Activities Against the Vietnamese Aggressors are Continuing Actively on All Battlefields Throughout the Country"]

[Text] In the current eighth rainy season, especially in July and at the beginning of August, our National Army and guerrillas have been carrying out their activities actively against the Vietnamese aggressors on all battlefields throughout Cambodia, including the western border battlefield, the five provinces around Tonle Sap Lake, and on the battlefields around Phnom Penh City and in other provinces throughout the country.

Along the border, we attacked and smashed Vietnamese truck convoys, launched mine attacks, swept Vietnamese soldiers from various areas, and destroyed their large and small positions. On the battlefields around Tonle Sap Lake, in Sraek District, and the areas around Battambang town, our National Army repeatedly attacked the Vietnamese enemies. We also launched activities to smash the Vietnamese enemies in Battambang town. For example, we lobbed hand-grenades at and killed some Soviet advisers near the old stone bridge in Battambang town; lobbed hand grenades at a group of Vietnamese enemies near the "7 January" and "13 January" movies houses in Battambang Town; and repeatedly fired 107-mm rockets into Battambang Town, thus worsening the already chaotic situation in there.

At the same time, we attacked and liberated several large and small positions of the Vietnamese enemies, dispersed the Vietnamese village and commune administrations in various areas in the five provinces around Tonle Sap Lake, and even smashed the Vietnamese enemies and liberated a number of populated areas and district towns. For example, we attacked Thmar Puok District town and liberated 12 villages there, swept the Vietnamese enemies from the area stretching from Cheung Kaob to Sdei Dar Village in Kampong Leng District of Kampong Chhnang Province, attacked Santuk District Town located at Tang Crossing where we liberated 7 villages, raided Kbal Khmaoch Township and liberated 10 villages, and recently attacked Treng township along Route 10 in Pailie District.

in the battlefields around Phnom Penh, our national army has further attacked the Vietnamese aggressors actively, particularly in Udong, Thpong, and Ang Smeat Districts. In mid-July, our national army launched activities as far as Kandal, Prey, and S'ang Districts north of Phnom Penh City. We have also launched more vigorous activities in Phnom Penh itself. For example, we lobbed hand-grenades at a group of Vietnamese enemies west of Kirison movie house, at a group of Vietnamese supervisors in a restaurant west of Phsa Thmei, and at the Vietnamese enemies at Khai Thna restaurant south of Phnom Penh City.

In other provinces, our national army and guerrillas have carried on their offensive against the Vietnamese enemies in accordance with our five attack tactics, attacking them in Kompong Cham, Kratie, Stung Treng, Kampot, Kompong Speu, and Takeo Provinces. We dismantled the Vietnamese village and commune administrative networks, liberated various townships, and raised and liberated a number of Vietnamese positions. For example, we liberated Thnal Bat along Route 3 in Kong Pisei District of Kompong Speu Province, attacked Treng Tray-oung Township on Route 4 and Speu Township in Chanka Ien District of Kompong Cham Province, dismantled the Speu commune administrative networks in Chanka Ien District of Kompong Cham Province where we also liberated eight villages, dispersed the Kang Kda commune administrative apparatus in Stung Treng District of Kompong Cham Province, and attacked and crushed the Vietnamese enemies in Kompong Sam town.

In sum, inside the country our National Army has been launching vigorous activities against the Vietnamese aggressors on all battlefields, in the first, second, and third groups of battlefields. We have also been able to attack various important strategic points of the Vietnamese aggressors. Compared with previous rainy seasons, during this eighth rainy season our national army has been able to fight more effectively and vigorously than ever before. This is because our activities are usually reduced during the rainy season due to the presence of lots of rain water everywhere. But at present we can carry on our activities this rainy season as lively and actively as during the dry season. This has caused greater panic to the Vietnamese enemies who have been in difficulties and panic-stricken since the last dry season. More and more Vietnamese military troops, Vietnamese administrative personnel in cities and provincial towns, and Vietnamese supervisors in villages, communes, and districts have been killed every day by our national army. The survivors are in great panic. They are afraid of being killed by our national army and being attacked by our people and the Cambodian soldiers, security forces, and administrators who have been forced to serve the Vietnamese aggressors.

A fearful feeling, desperation, and war weariness are widespread in the ranks of the Vietnamese soldiers, administrators, and personnel. They are deserting their ranks almost every day. The Vietnamese aggressors' forces, both military and civilian, are weakening and shattering.

Therefore, the situation of the Vietnamese war of aggression in Cambodia in the present eighth rainy season is marked by the fact that the Vietnamese aggressors are facing more serious difficulties while our struggle has developed to another significant stage. Our national army and the Cambodian people throughout the country will continue to unite and carry on their offensive against the Vietnamese enemies in all possible forms in order to inflict more complicated difficulties and more than suffer serious and irreparable damage to the Vietnamese aggressors and their war effort.

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

LANG SAMRIN SOLDIERS EXHORTED TO MUTINY, DEFECT

BK071127 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
6 Aug 86

["Appeal Article": "The Vietnamese Enemy Aggressors Are Suffering Greatly and Being Utterly Weakened; Let Us Rise Up and Join Hands in Hitting Them More Vigorously in Order to Bring a Rapid End to the Misery of Our People"]

[Text] Dear fraternal Cambodian soldiers, militiamen, and Cambodian administrators forcibly drafted into their service by the Vietnamese authorities: Entering this eighth rainy season, the situation of the war of aggression of the Hanoi authorities in Cambodia is marked by an important, all-round slump of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors both in Cambodia and Vietnam and on the international stage.

In Cambodia, in the military field during this monsoon our DK National Army has been actively attacking the Vietnamese enemy aggressors along the border as well as in the five provinces around Tonle Sap Lake, in Phnom Penh and around the city, and in all provinces throughout the country. The Cambodian soldiers, militiamen, and administrators forcibly drafted into their service by the Vietnamese aggressors and our Cambodian people as a whole have also been rising more vigorously and enthusiastically against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors in all provinces throughout the country and even in Phnom Penh. They are joining with each other in attacking the Vietnamese aggressor forces directly or joining our DK National Army and guerrillas in dealing blows to the Vietnamese. In sum, the flames of war against the genocidal Vietnamese enemy aggressors are burning furiously throughout the country, causing greater chaos, panic, and confusion among the aggressors.

Politically speaking, so far the Vietnamese enemy authorities have been unable to control the Cambodian people. They cannot control even the fraternal Cambodian soldier, militiamen, and administrators already drafted into their service. All are standing on the side of our nation and people, united in the struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors in defense of the Cambodian nation and race. Their aggressive administration in Cambodia is shaken more and more seriously with each passing day. The trend for the Vietnamese authorities is that they will not be able to stay in Cambodia for long.

In Vietnam, the plight of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors is worsening. Serious economic crisis has resulted in more intense and serious social and political

cries. The Vietnamese people, civil servants, and even party members have become more disillusioned with and distrustful of the Hanoi authorities. The majority has been even outright critical of the Hanoi regime. Within the Hanoi regime itself, rift and quarrels because of Vietnamese economic woes have become a serious problem, and the inner circles are now gutted by power struggles. Although Truong Chinh has been appointed temporarily to replace the late Le Duan, these internal squabbles have continued no less severely. Such a thing has not helped to lessen the confusion in the situation in Vietnam.

On the international stage, a massive number of peace- and justice-loving countries are bringing pressure to bear on Vietnam to accept the CGDK's eight-point proposals and are demanding that it pull all of its troops out of Cambodia to allow the Cambodian people to determine their own fate through free elections under the supervision of UN observers.

Therefore, entering the 8th year, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors are encountering more serious difficulties both in Cambodia and Vietnam and on the international stage. They have to face attacks from the DK National Army, from the Cambodian soldiers, militiamen, and administrators forcibly drafted into their service, and from the Cambodian people throughout the country; they have to endure serious economic hardship and severe social and political crises in Vietnam; and they have to confront the urgent call of the world to respond to the CGDK's eight-point proposals. In short, the Hanoi authorities are suffering now more than ever before. Worse still, Vietnam cannot solve any of these difficulties. On the contrary, these difficulties are going to squeeze and compress the Hanoi authorities until they agree to settle the Cambodian problem according to the CGDK's eight-point proposals. Failing that, they will lose ignominiously on the Cambodian battlefield. Therefore, the time is ripe for all fraternal Cambodian soldiers, militiamen, and administrators forcibly drafted into service by the Vietnamese enemy aggressors to rise up and jointly attack the Vietnamese enemy aggressors more vigorously in order to quickly liberate our nation and people. Please, do not hesitate; do not place your future in the hands of the Vietnamese, for they are certainly going to fall. Nothing can stop them from toppling over. The DK National Army and guerrillas are operating in all provinces and districts throughout the country. Attack the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and then defect to the side of our National Army or just desert and go back to your home. The Vietnamese enemy aggressors can do nothing to you.

Recently, a battalion of Cambodian soldiers, namely the 19th Battalion stationed at the Kampong Thom-Siem Reap-Preah Vihear crossroad, a group of Cambodian soldiers stationed in Battambang Town, another group of Cambodian soldiers at Taek Tha position on the South Sihanoukville battlefield, and those in Mondulkiri and so on successfully mounted mutinies against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors. A number of them then joined our DK National Army while others fled home. Please, learn from and imitate the example of the above-mentioned fraternal Cambodian soldiers. This is the best way for the survival of the Cambodian nation and race and for the sake of your own lives and honor.

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CSO: 4212/94

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VODK EXHORTS CAMBODIANS TO RESIST VIETNAMIZATION POLICY

BK10735 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
13 Aug 86

[Station commentary: "United and Fight to Completely Defeat the Hanoi Vietnamization Policy in Cambodia"]

[Text] The Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors have used two methods to try to achieve their ambitions of setting up the stale Indochinese Federation. First, they sent troops to occupy Cambodia and massacre the Cambodian race barbarously and savagely. Second, along with the military attack, the Vietnamese have intensified the implementation of a Vietnamization policy in Cambodia in an attempt to transform the Cambodian people, nation, and race into Vietnamese.

In particular, the Vietnamese have made efforts to bring in Vietnamese nationals to settle in Cambodia in increasing numbers and in a systematic manner. Currently, there are more than 700,000 Vietnamese nationals in Cambodia. More continue to flow constantly into Cambodia. In early June, 2,500 Vietnamese families were brought in to settle in Pongro, Banteay Preal, and Krang Leav in Rolea P'ier District, Kompong Chhnang Province.

This is a flagrant and open violation of the Geneva Treaty dated 12 June 1949, Article 49, which clearly says that foreign forces have no right to send their nationals to settle in the country they are occupying. While Vietnamese nationals are brought in to settle in Cambodia, the Vietnamese have chased Cambodian people--owners of the land--out of their homes and villages to be replaced by Vietnamese nationals. The Vietnamese have forced our Cambodian people to accommodate Vietnamese nationals.

In Phnom Penh, for instance, the Vietnamese have forced each Cambodian family to feed 5 or 6 Vietnamese families. Furthermore, the Vietnamese aggressors in Phnom Penh have issued circulars called on Cambodians to pay attention to and consider the livelihood of these Vietnamese nationals who enjoy every right and privilege over Cambodians. The Vietnamese use the pretext that Vietnam is Cambodia's benefactor, and so on. Currently, Vietnamese nationals, armed and organized into armed groups, have been cooperating with Vietnamese aggressor soldiers in maltreating Cambodians in a most savage manner. They have taken over various economic centers. In Phnom Penh, for example, more than 90 percent of the population is Vietnamese. Along the Tonle Sap River, from kilometer 6, Phsa Toch, to the Tonle Sap Lake, and along the Mekong and Basak

River, there are many Vietnamese nationals who have monopolized all fishing areas. In other words, they reserve Cambodian lakes and rivers only for Vietnamese nationals to feed themselves and Vietnamese aggressor soldiers and to transport thousands of metric tons of fish each year to Vietnam. Various provinces along the border, such as Prey Veng, Svay Rieng, Kandal, Takeo, Kompong Cham, Ratanakiri, Mondolkiri, Kratie, and so on have been considered by the Vietnamese as their own under the label of Cambodia-Vietnam sister provinces. Increasing numbers of Vietnamese nationals have been sent into these provinces.

These Vietnamese activities have greatly alarmed and worried the world. People are particularly worried about the demographic change in Cambodia because of the Vietnamese enemy's Vietnamization policy. Along with sending Vietnamese nationals into Cambodia, the Vietnamese have also implemented a policy to exterminate the Cambodian race. On the one hand, they are massacring the Cambodian people; and on the other, they have been forcing Cambodians from officials of the puppet regime to ordinary people--to marry Vietnamese nationals so that future generations of Cambodians have Vietnamese blood in them. Furthermore, the Hanoi Vietnamese have been spreading their Indochinese Federation ideology and bringing Vietnamese culture, literature, and customs to Cambodians to brainwash Cambodian children into respecting and praising Vietnam, speaking Vietnamese, learning Vietnamese script, following Vietnamese customs, and so on.

Through the implementation of this policy the Vietnamese hope that at a certain time, Cambodia, Cambodians, and the Cambodian race will become completely Vietnamese. This is the python swallowing a chicken method being used by the Vietnamese to annex Cambodian territory and race in the way they annexed Laos and Kampuchea Kraom in the past.

Faced with a situation in which the Hanoi Vietnamese are busily using every means to annex the present Cambodian nation and race and in which Vietnam remains a constant danger right at Cambodia's doorstep, all Cambodians, inside the country and abroad, the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea, and all Cambodian nationalist resistance forces are determined to hold aloft the banner of great national unity both now and in the future, rally the entire national force to struggle and completely defeat the Vietnamese Vietnamization policy and liberate our present Cambodian nation and territory; and to unite in building the country in the future and defend and safeguard the Cambodian nation, country, and race.

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CSO: 4212/94

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

BRIEFS

ELEMENTS OUT OF ACTION--According to statistics we have just received, during the past week, our KPRAF and the Vietnamese Army volunteers put out of action nearly 200 enemies of all stripes, including 93 killed on the spot and 49 others captured. We seized 75 assorted guns, 961 support shells, 13 mines, 55 crates of K-56 ammunition, 23 kg of TNT explosive power, and a quantity of war materiel. ["Weekly Roundup of Salient Events" featured] [Excerpts] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 7 Aug 86 BK] /12232

VONADK CLAIMS BATTLE SUCCESSES--Kompong Cham battlefield: On 7 August, our National Army attacked Prek Sangke township and dismantled Vietnamese administrative networks in Peam Kroesna commune in Stoeng Trang District. We killed or wounded a number of Vietnamese enemy soldiers; destroyed a commune office, a workshop, and some documents enemy soldiers; [as received] destroyed a commune office, a workshop, and some documents and war materiel; and liberated six villages--Prek Sangke Ti Muoy, Prek Sangke Ti Pi, Kaoh Kandal, Tuol Roka, Peam, and Bei Leu. [From the "Report From Various Battlefields" feature] [Excerpts] [(Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 11 Aug 86 BK] /12232

CSO: 4212/94

PRK DELEGATE HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE IN NEW DELHI

OW070833 Hanoi VNA in English 0753 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA 7 August--The head of the delegation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea (PRK) to the conference on non-aligned movement (NAM) in New Delhi has reaffirmed the PRK's legitimate right to represent Kampuchea in the movement.

Speaking at a press conference in the Indian capital on 4 April, Dit Munti, who is also vice president of the Kampuchean People's Supreme Court, denounced China, the United States and the reactionary forces in Southeast Asia for helping the so-called "tripartite Coalition of Democratic Kampuchea" with the Pol Pot army remnants as the core to undermine the rebirth of the Kampuchean people and destabilize the situation in the region.

Dit Munti said that the PRK government has the legitimate right to represent the Kampuchean people in the non-aligned movement as well as at other international forums. However, he said, to preserve the solidarity and unity of man and enable the coming eighth summit in Harare to concentrate on more burning problems such as the struggle for eliminating apartheid in South Africa and the establishment of a new international economic and communications order, the PRK stands for leaving the seat of Kampuchea vacant in the non-aligned movement as advocated by the Havana and New Delhi summits.

Taking questions Dit Munti came out strongly against any moves to bring a representative of the "Coalition of Democratic Kampuchea" to the Harare conference. He also protested against any negotiations on Kampuchea without the presence of the PRK. He underlined that the PRK is prepared to enter into talks with Thailand to settle all existing problems between the two countries, including that of Kampucheans living in refugee camps on the Thai border.

The Kampuchean head delegate thanked the Indian Government and people for their all-sided support and assistance to the Kampuchean people in their national reconstruction as well as in the diplomatic field. He expressed his conviction that India will continue its strong support to the Kampuchean people at the Harare conference.

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CSO: 4200/1329

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

SPK REPORTS THAI INCURSIONS IN WEEK ENDING 24 JUL

BK011259 Pnom Penh SPK in English 1113 GMT 30 Jul

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK 30 July--In the week ending 24 July, Thailand on 23 occasions shelled the border areas in the provinces of Battambang, Pursat and Koh Kong.

More serious still, on 19 and 20 July, Thai aircraft of L-19 type fired 20-mm machine gun and Thai gunners fired thousands of artillery rounds on the border and the end of the road 56 (Pursat).

Thai L-19, A-37 aircraft on 18 occasions overflew the areas of Kampuchean-Lao-Thai border intersection, Preah Vihear, Anlung Vent, Kamrieng, and the end of road 56 from 1 to 10 km inside Kampuchea.

Thai trawlers on 263 times illegally operated in the Kampuchean waters from 5 to 30 miles off Kaoh Kong and Kaoh Tang Islands.

Also in this period people and revolutionary armed forces of Kampuchea put out of action 140 Khmer reactionaries who had infiltrated from Thai soil into Kampuchea for sabotage activities against the Kampuchean people's national construction. Seven of the enemy troops were captured or forced to surrender and quantity of weapons and other war materials seized.

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CSO: 4200/1329

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

LEADERS GREET POLISH COUNTERPARTS ON NATIONAL DAY

OW011351 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1112 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK 1 August--Kampuchean party and state leaders have greeted their Polish counterparts on the 42nd National Day of the Polish People's Republic (22 July).

In their joint message to Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR] Central Committee and president of the Council of State, and Zbigniew Messner, prime minister of the Polish People's Republic, Heng Samrin, general secretary of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and president of the State Council and Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers, say:

"We note with joy that the Polish people, under the correct leadership of the PZPR of the PZPR have successfully held their 10th Party Congress. The firm will of the heroic Polish people has been clearly demonstrated in their active participation in maintaining security and stability, in carrying out economic reforms and building a developed socialist society in Poland.

"We are firmly convinced that the solidarity, friendship will constantly strengthen and develop in the interest of our two peoples, socialism and peace all over the world.

"We wish you more greater successes in the implementation of your noble tasks, especially in carrying out the resolutions of the 10th Congress of the PZPR."

Hun Sen, as minister for foreign affairs, has also extended warm greetings to his Polish counterpart, Marian Orzechowski, wishing him the best of health and new success.

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CSO: 4200/1329

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

BRIEFS

MINISTERIAL DELEGATION IN SRV--Phnom Penh SPK 9 August--A delegation of the Kampuchean Ministry of Social Affairs and War Invalids led by Di Phin, first vice minister, paid a working visit to Vietnam from 29 July to 7 August. The delegation signed with a delegation of the Vietnamese Ministry of Social Affairs and War Invalids an agreement on bilateral cooperation social affairs. The Kampuchean guests were received by Song Hao, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and minister of social affairs and war invalids. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1103 GMT 9 Aug 86 BK] /12232

CSO: 4200/1329

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Huỳnh Hữu Anh [HUYNHF HUMUX ANH], Major General

Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the 5th Military Region; on 6 Jul 86 he spoke at the opening ceremony of the national sports meet held in his region. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 7 Jul 86 p 1)

Nguyễn Thế Bôn [NGUYEENX THEES BOON], Lieutenant General

Member of the CPV Central Committee; Deputy Chief-of-Staff of the VPA; on 6 Jul 86 he attended the opening of the national sports meet in the 5th Military Region. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 8 Jul 86 p 1)

Nguyễn Võ Danh [NGUYEENX VOX ZANH]

Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; on 9 May 86 he was at the inauguration of the People's Committee meeting to talk about the activities of his organization. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 10 May 86 p 4)

Trần Chí Dũng [TRAANF CHRIS ZUNGX], *Colonel

Faculty member of the Ground Forces Institute; his biography was in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 21 Jul 86 p 2)

Trần Thế Dũng [TRAANF THEES ZUWOWNG], *Colonel

Commander, Artillery, of the Capital Military Region; he was mentioned in an article about artillery training in his region. (HANOI MOI 13 Jun 86 p 2)

Nguyễn Trọng Đan [NGUYEENX TRONGJ DANF], Colonel

Commander of the Military Administration School; he was mentioned in an article about his school. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 8 Jul 86 p 2)

Hồ Đệ [OOF DEEJ], *Major General

His article "Suggestions on Combining the Local People and the Main Forces' warfare" in the Jul 86 TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN was advertised in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 7 Jul 86 p 2)

Lê Thị Kim Định [LEE THIJ KIM DINHJ], deceased

Born in 1918 at Vinh Ning Vinh Hamlet, Dai Hung Village, Thanh Tri District, Hanoi; member of the CPV Committee; former member of the Municipal CPV Committee, Hanoi; Head of the Municipal Control Department; Head of the Municipal Inspection Committee, retired; she died on 2 Jul 86 in Gia Loc City, Gia Loc District, Hai Hung Province. (HANOI MOI 3 Jul 86 p 4)

Đặng Ngọc Giao [DAWNGJ NGOCJ GIAO], *Colonel

His article on assurance of rear services in the defense line in the Jul 86 TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN was advertised in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 7 Jul 86 p 2)

Phan Hiền [PHAN HIEENF]

Minister of Justice; on 1 Jul 86 he was present to welcome a visiting delegation from the Soviet Ministry of Justice to Hanoi. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 4 Jul 86 p 4)

Nguyễn Xuân Hòe [NGUYEENX XUAAN HOEF], Colonel

His article on party organization in the military appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 7 Jul 86 p 2)

Nguyễn Văn Hội [NGUYEENX VAWN HOOLJ]

*Chief Procurator of the Supreme People's Organ of Control, Ho Chi Minh City; on 9 May 86 he was at the inauguration of the People's Committee meeting to talk about the work of his organization. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 10 May 86 p 4)

Phạm Hưng [PHAMJ HUWNG]

Chief Justice of the People's Supreme Court; on 24 Jun 86 he presented a report at the 11th meeting of the National Assembly on the works of the People's Courts. (NHAN DAN 25 Jun 86 p 1)

Đặng Hữu [DAWNGJ HUWUX]

Alternate Member of the CPV Central Committee; Chairman of the State Science and Technology Commission; his article "On The Integrated Programme of Scientifico-Technical Progresses Of The Member-Countries Of CEMA Until The Year 2000" appeared in the cited source. (Hanoi TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC May 86 p 49).

Trần Đăng Khoa [TRAANF DAWNG KHOA]

Deputy Secretary General of the Vietnam Democratic Party; on 28 Jun 86 he attended the 42th anniversary of the Vietnam Democratic Party. (NHAN DAN 29 Jun 86 p 1)

Nguyễn Trung Kiên [NUGYEENX TRUNG KIEEN], Major General

Commander of the Artillery Branch; on 29 Jun 86 he attended Ceremonies marking the 40th anniversary of the Artillery Branch. (NHAN DAN 30 Jun 86 p 1)

Ung Ngọc Ky [UNG NGOCJ KY]

Vice Chairman of the Ho Chi Minh City Fatherland Front; recently he was appointed member of the funeral committee for lawyer Trinh Dinh Thao. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 2 Apr 86 p 4)

Trần Quang Lâm [TRAANF QUANG LAAM], *Colonel

An Officer of the Artillery Officer School; he was mentioned in an article about the artillery branch. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 29 Jun 86 p 1)

Vũ Lăng [VUX LAWNG], *Colonel General

His article on the quality of training for commanders in tactical operations appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 7 Jul 86 p 2)

Nguyễn Ngọc Lê [GNUYEENX NGOCJ LEE]

Professor; Vice Minister of Engineering and Metallurgy; his article "Scientifico-Technical Activities For The Implementation Of The Resolution No 8 At The Ministry Of Mechanics And Metallurgy" appeared in the cited source (Hanoi TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC May 86 p 49)

Trần Lê [TRAANF LEE]

Chief Procurator of the Supreme People's Organ of Control; on 24 Jun 86 he reported to the National Assembly about the work of his organization. (NHAN DAN 25 Jun 86 p 1)

Ngô Liêu [NGOO LIEEUX], Colonel, deceased

Born in 1930 at Dinh Bang Village, Tu Son District, Ha Bac Province; member of the CPV; cadre of the Signal and Communication Branch; he died following an illness on 30 Jun 86 at the 108th Military Hospital. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 2 Jul 86 p 4)

Vũ Đình Liêu [VUX DINHF LIEEUJ]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers; on 19 Jul 86 he was in Havana, Cuba, to sign an agreement for economic, science and technology cooperation between Cuba and Vietnam for 1986-90. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 21 Jul 86 p 1)

Trần Kiêm Ly [TRAANF KIEM LYS]

Vice Chairman of Legislation Committee of the National Assembly; on 24 Jun 86 he presented a report at the 11th meeting of the National Assembly. (NHAN DAN 25 Jun 86 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Nam [NGUYEENX VAWN NAM]

Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; on 9 May 86 he was at the inauguration of the People's Committee meeting to talk about pollution of canals in Ho Chi Minh City. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 10 May 86 p 4)

Lê Xuân Nghiêm [LEE XUAAN NGHIEEM], Colonel, deceased

Born in 1927 at Tay Me Village, Tu Liem District, Hanoi Municipality; former Deputy Commander, Political, of the Transportation Department, Rear Services General Department; member of the CPV; he died following an illness on 1 Jul 86 at the 108th Military Hospital. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 3 Jul 86 p 4)

Đình Quang [DINH QUANG]

Vice Minister of Culture; on 24 Jun 86 he attended a ceremony at the Vietnam Arts Museum to mark its 20th anniversary. (HANOI MOI 25 Jun 86 p 1, 4)

Huỳnh Tấn Phát [HUYNHF TAANS PHATS]

Chairman of the Presidium of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; Vice Chairman of the Council of State; recently he was appointed Chairman of the funeral committee for lawyer Trịnh Đình Thao. (Ho Chi Minh SAIGON GIAI PHONG 2 Apr 86 p 4)

Phạm Hồng Sơn [PHAMJ HOONGF SOWN], *Colonel

Commander of the M.47 Group; he was mentioned in an article about his unit. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 2 Jul 86 p 2)

Nguyễn Đức Tâm [NGUYEENX DUWCS TAAM]

Member of the Political Bureau of the CPV, Member of the Secretariat of the CPV Central Committee; on 27 Jun 86 he attended the 35th anniversary of the KPRP in Hanoi. (NHAN DAN 28 Jul 86 p 1)

Lê Trọng Tấn [LEE TRONGJ TAANS], Senior General

Member of the CPV Central Committee; Member of the Standing Committee of the Military Party Committee of the CPV Central Committee; Vice Minister of National Defense; Chief of Staff of the VPA; on 29 Jun 86 he attended the 40th anniversary celebration of the Artillery Branch. (NHAN DAN 30 Jun 86 p 1).

Hoàng Văn Thái [HOANGF VAWN THAIS], Senior General, deceased

Born in 1915 at Tay An Village, Tien Hai District, Thai Binh Province; member of the CPV Central Committee, elected by the 3rd, 4th and 5th Party Congress; Standing Member of the Central Military Party Committee for the Vietnam People's Army; former Chief-of-Staff of the Vietnam People's Army; former Commander of the South Vietnam Command; former Deputy Secretary of the COSVN and Deputy Secretary of the COSVN Military Party Committee; Vice Minister of National Defense; Deputy to the 7th National Assembly; he died on 2 Jul 86 from a heart attack at the 108th Military Hospital. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 4 Jul 86 p 1)

Lương Ngọc Toán [LUOWONG NGOCJ TOANR]

Vice Minister of Education; recently he attended a meeting held by the Educational Publishing House on publishing educational books. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 2 Jul 86 p 1, 4)

Đoãn Tuệ [ZOANX TUEES], Lieutenant General

Deputy Chief of the Staff of the VPA; on 29 Jun 86 he attended the 40th anniversary celebration of the Artillery Branch. (NHAN DAN 30 Jun 86 p 1)

Đinh Quang Tuệ [DINH QUANG TUEEJ], *Colonel

His article "Thoughts On Promoting The Role Of the Tank And Armored Forces In The Theater Of War" in the Jul 86 TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN was advertised in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 7 Jul 86 p 2)

Đỗ Phú Vang [DOOX PHUS VANGF], Major General

His letter to the Army Academy on its anniversary was in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 7 Jul 86 p 2)

Nghiêm Xuân Yêm [NGHIEEM XUAAN YEEM]

Vice Chairman of the National Assembly; on 24 Jun 86 he chaired a meeting of the National Assembly. (NHAN DAN 25 Jun 86 p 1)

Lê Đức Anh [LEE DUWC ANH]

Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the CPV; Vice Minister of National Defense; he was listed as one of the members of the funeral committee for the late General Secretary of the CPV Central Committee Le Duan. (NHAN DAN 11 Jul 86 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Anh [NGUYEENX DOONG ANH]

*Member of the CPV Party Committee, Hanoi Municipality; Secretary of the CPV Committee, Dong Anh District; recently he was relieved of his duties as a Municipal Committee Party Member. (NHAN DAN 1 Jul 86 p 4)

Nguyễn Quang Bảy [NGUYEENX QUANG BAY], Colonel, deceased

Born in 1929 at Duy Ninh Village, Le Ninh District, Binh Tri Thien Province; Cadre of the Advanced Military Academy; member of the CPV; he died following an illness on 9 Jul 86 at the 103th Military Hospital. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 11 Jul 86 p 4)

Vũ Xuân Chiêm [VUX XUAAN CHIEEM], Lieutenant General

Vice Minister of Defense; recently he attended a reception at the Albanian Embassy marking the 43rd anniversary of the Albanian People's Army. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 11 Jul 86 p 4)

Trưởng Chính [TRUOWONGF CHINH]

Member of the Political Bureau of the CPV Central Committee; Chairman of the Council of State; he was listed as Chairman of the funeral committee for the late General Secretary of the CPV Central Committee Le Duan. (NHAN DAN 11 Jul 86 p 1)

Võ Chí Công [VOX CHIS COONG]

Member of the Political Bureau of the CPV Central Committee; Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers; he was listed as one of the members of the funeral committee for the late General Secretary of the CPV Central Committee Le Duan. (NHAN DAN 11 Jul 86 p 1)

Vân Tiên Dũng [VAWN TIEENS ZUNGX], Senior General

Member of the Political Bureau of the CPV Central Committee; Minister of National Defense; he was listed as one of the members of the funeral committee for the late General Secretary of the CPV Central Committee Le Duan. (NHAN DAN 11 Jul 86 p 1)

Phạm Thế Duyệt [PHAMJ THEES ZUYEETJ]

Alternate Member of the CPV Central Committee; *Acting Chairman of the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions; his name was on the list of the State Committee for the funeral of General Secretary of the CPV Central Committee Le Duan. (NHAN DAN 11 Jul 86 p 1)

Nguyễn Xuân Đài [NGUYEENX XUAAN DAIF], *Colonel

He was mentioned in an article for his participation in shooting down an American RF-8U Aircraft in 1966. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 17 Jul 86 p 1)

Nguyễn Thị Định [NGUYEENX THIJ DINHJ]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; Chairman of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Women's Union; her name was on the list of the State Committee for the funeral of General Secretary of the CPV Central Committee Le Duan. (NHAN DAN 11 Jul 86 p 1)

Pham Van Dong [PHAM VAN DONG]

Member of the Political Bureau of the CPV Central Committee; Chairman of the Council of Ministers; he was listed as one of the members of the funeral committee for the late General Secretary. (NHAN DAN 11 Jul 86 p 1)

Li Hoa [LEE HOA] alias Nguyen Xuan Hong [NGUYENX XUAAN HOONG?], Colonel, deceased

Born in 1925 at Tan Tien Village, My Van District, Hai Hung Province; Member of the CPV; Cadre of the Special Propaganda Department, retired; he died following an illness on 15 Jul 86 at the 108th Military Hospital. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 17 Jul 86 p 4)

Pham Hung [PHAM HUNG]

Member of the Political Bureau of the CPV Central Committee; Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers; he was listed as one of the members of the funeral committee for the late General Secretary of the CPV Central Committee Le Duan. (NHAN DAN 11 Jul 86 p 1)

To Hoa [TUOS HUOX]

Member of the Political Bureau of the CPV Central Committee; he was listed as one of the members of the funeral committee for the late General Secretary of the CPV Central Committee Le Duan. (NHAN DAN 11 Jul 86 p 1)

Li Kim Khanh [LEE KIM KHANH], #Colonel

This article about the Military Metrology Center was in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 10 Jul 86 p 2)

Vu Mao [VUX MAOX]

Member of the Central Committee of the CPV; First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; his name was on the list of the State Committee for the funeral of General Secretary of the CPV Central Committee Le Duan. (NHAN DAN 11 Jul 86 p 1)

Chu Huy Man [CHU HUY MAAN]

Member of the Political Bureau of the CPV Central Committee; Vice Chairman of the Council of the State; he was listed as one of the members of the funeral committee for the late General Secretary of the CPV Central Committee Le Duan. (NHAN DAN 11 Jul 86 p 1)

Nguyen Van Linh [NGUYENX VAWN LINH]

Member of the Political Bureau of the CPV Central Committee; *Secretary of the CPV Central Committee; he was listed as one of the members of the funeral committee for the late General Secretary of the CPV Central Committee Le Duan. (NHAN DAN 11 Jul 86 p 1)

Hoàng Trường Minh [HOANG TRUONG MINH]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; Chief of the Nationalities Department of the Central Committee; Chairman of the Nationalities Council; he was listed as one of the members of the funeral committee for the late General Secretary of the CPV Central Committee Le Duan. (NHAN DAN 11 Jul 86 p 1)

Đỗ Mười [DOOX MUWOWIF]

Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the CPV; Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers; he was listed as one of the members of the funeral committee for the late General Secretary of the CPV Central Committee Le Duan. (NHAN DAN 11 Jul 86 p 1)

Lê Trung Ngôn [LEE TRUNG NGOON], Major General, deceased

Born in 1926 at Tinh An Village, Son Tinh District, Nghia Binh Province; Commander-in-Chief of the 11th Corps [Binh Doan], member of the CPV; he died following an illness on 8 Jul 86 at the 108th Military Hospital. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 11 Jul 86 p 4)

Đông Sĩ Nguyễn [DOONG SIX NGUYEEN]

Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the CPV; Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers; he was listed as one of the members of the funeral committee for the late General Secretary of the CPV Central Committee Le Duan. (NHAN DAN 11 Jul 86 p 1)

Thích Đức Nhuận [THICHS DUHCS NHUAANH], Venerable

Supreme Bonze of the Vietnam Buddhist Congregation; he was on the list of the State Committee for the funeral of General Secretary of the CPV Central Committee Le Duan. (NHAN DAN 11 Jul 86 p 1)

Võ Văn Nhũ [VOX VAWN NHUW], *Colonel

Commander of the 9th Military Region Finance Office; his opinion on travel-reimbursement problems in his region was in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 22 Jul 86 p 2)

Nguyễn Đức Tân [NGUYEENX DUWCS TAAM]

Member of the Political Bureau of the CPV Central Committee; *Secretary of the CPV Central Committee; Head of the Organization Department of the CPV Central Committee; he was listed as one of the members of the funeral committee for the late General Secretary of the CPV Central Committee Le Duan. (NHAN DAN 11 Jul 86 p 1)

Huỳnh Tấn Phát [HUYNHF TAANS PHATS]

Vice Chairman of the Council of State; Chairman of the Presidium of the Vietnam Fatherland front; his name was on the list of the State Committee for the funeral of the late Secretary General of the CPV Central Committee Le Duan. (NHAN DAN 11 Jul 86 p 1)

Nguyễn Cố Thạch [NGUYEENX COW THACHJ]

Minister of Foreign Affairs of the SKV; Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the CPV Central Committee; he was listed as one of the members of the funeral committee for the late General Secretary of the CPV Central Committee Le Duan. (NHAN DAN 11 Jul 86 p 1)

Lê Đức Thọ [LEE DUWCS THOJ]

Member of the Political Bureau of the CPV Central Committee; *Secretary of the CPV Central Committee; he was listed as one of the members of the funeral committee for the late General Secretary of the CPV Central Committee Lu Duan. (NHAN DAN 11 Jul 86 p 1)

Nguyễn Hữu Thọ [NGUYEENX HUWUX]

Chairman of the National Assembly; Vice Chairman of the Council of State; his name was on the list of the State Committee for the funeral of the late Secretary General of the CPV Central Committee Le Duan. (NHAN DAN 11 Jul 86 p 1)

Võ Thanh Trinh [VOX THANH TRINH], Father

Chairman of the Solidarity Committee of Patriotic Vientamese Catholics; Vice Chairman of the National Assembly; his name was on the list of the State Committee for the funeral of General Secretary of the CPV Central Committee Le Duan. (NHAN DAN 11 Jul 86 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Trọng [NGUYEENX VAWN TRONGJ]

Deputy Head of the Central Committee international Department; recently he attended a reception at the Albanian Embassy marking the 43rd anniversary of the Albanian People's Army. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 11 Jul 86 p 4)

Nguyễn Xiển [NGUYEENX XIEENR]

Secretary General of the Socialist Party of Vietnam; Vice Chairman of the National Assembly; he was listed as one of the members of the funeral committee for the late General Secretary of the CPV Central Committee Le Duan. (NHAN DAN 11 Jul 86 p 1)

Nghiêm Xuân Yêm [NGHIEEM XUAAN YEEM]

Secretary General of the Democratic Party of Vietnam; Vice Chairman of the National Assembly; he was listed as one of the members of the funeral committee for the late General Secretary of the CPV Central Committee Le Duan. (NHAN DAN 11 Jul 86 p 1)

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